THE NEW NORTH

VOLUME 10. NO. 26. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1892.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Legal blanks at Leonard's. *

Smoke The Famous Cigar. 1y

Bargains in books at Leonard's book store. *

Lots in Keenan's addition for sale by Carr & Eby. *

E. C. Leonard is selling his books and stationery at cost. *

Blueberries by the quart, peck or bushel at Jewell's. *

Findlay McDonald has sold his lumber to a Minneapolis firm.

Buy a Household sewing machine at Gray's and save from $10 to $15 on the price. *

Anyone wishing to purchase a good cook stove at a bargain can do so by calling at this office.

A little daughter has appeared on the scene at C. C. Bronson's home. It arrived Sunday morning.

Bertram McCormick has sold his interest in the Steam Laundry to his former partner, Bert Wilcox, who is now sole owner.

Irvin Gray has secured the agency for the Household sewing machine and is making prices that can not fail to sell them. *

Improvement is the order of the day in Rhinelander. Every home shows the work of its owners to make it better.

Joseph Meunier, of Tomahawk, and Minnie Thorn, of Grand Rapids, were married July 20 at Tomahawk by Rev. D. C. Savage.

David G. Cotie and Sophia Turner both of Prentice, Wis., were married July 30, at the Fuller House, Rhinelander by Rev. D. C. Savage.

Carl Krueger's household has been invaded by another welcome stranger. It's a little female who intends remaining for the next seventeen years.

A complete line of fall and winter suitings at Oscar Nelson's, the tailor. Give him a call. Dress suits a specality. Corner Thayer and Phillip streets, Rhinelander. *

Wm. Daniels has begun some extensive improvements on his saloon building. He will raise it up, put on another story and make it generally more presentable to the eye.

The proposed trip of local members of the Masonic order to Denver this month has been about given up, owing to the inability of those intending going to leave their business.

Now is the time to buy blueberries to can. I can furnish them at rock bottom prices in any quantity. Order at once as the season is now at its height. W. S. JEWELL.

For the Eleventh Annual Encampment of Sons of Veterans U. S. A., at Helena, Mont., Aug. 8 to 13, '92, the M. L. S. & W. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at a one lowest first class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 1 to 6 inclusive. Transit limit twenty days in each direction with a final limit Oct. 10, '92.

The Rhinelander and Antigo teams played a game of ball here Sunday before quite a crowd considering the day. It rained up to within a few minutes of time to call the game but this did not deter a hundred or more from going out. The play on both sides was rather loose and the home team especially showed the want of practice. The score of 14-11 shows that the game was not lacking in errors, especially as the batting was not particularly heavy. The game was close enough to be exciting and the home team won by batting during the latter part of the game.

The strike of mill hands at Merrill has ended for the time being in a compromise, the precise terms of which are yet to be settled by arbitration. Wages in the mills have averaged from $1.25 to $1.50 for common laborers up to $3 to $5 per day for the more skilled positions. It was the common laborers who struck and forced the better-paid men into idleness during the past week. A compromise was effected Saturday afternoon according to which the men were to return to work Monday August 1, at ten hours to a day's work, and the matter of wages was left to three arbitrators, one selected by the strikers, one by the employers and the third by these two. This committee will shortly report, and it is believed that all matters will be amicably settled. That the strike will result in lowering the wages of the men is looked for by all acquainted with the history of saw mill strikes.

Books at cost at Leonard's. *

A fine lot of books and stationery at E. C. Leonard's. *

The Lake Shore company begin building tracks to the new box factory site this week.

Look at the Household sewing machines at Irvin Gray's and compare prices with other machines. *

The ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will serve supper for those who desire at the dance to-morrow evening.

The Household sewing machine is guaranteed as good as any and can be bought at Gray's at a fair price. *

Why pay contract prices for sewing machines when you can buy the Household at Gray's at a reasonable price. *

The Milano Italian orchestra will furnish music for the dancers at the Rhinelander Opera House Saturday evening, Aug. 6.

Mrs. S. S. Miller and Mrs. John R. Snyder will give a tea to a number of friends at the former's home to-morrow evening.

A social dance will be given in the Rhinelander Opera House to-morrow evening by a number of young men. Music will be furnished by the Italian band.

The Advancement Association ask for bids on the work of clearing the Kirk Company site, below the Screen Door factory. Plans can be seen at Paul Browne's office.

Four cases of drunks and disorderlies were up before Justice Nicholds this week. Two of them paid their fines and the other two went to the county jail for ten days.

Carr & Eby have a number of choice residence lots in Keenan's addition which they will sell on reasonable terms and at low prices. Call on them, at the town clerk's office, opposite Fuller House. *

The Screen Door Company are putting up a high fence about their works and yard which will not only keep out all people not having business there, but it also adds considerable to the looks of the place.

Charles Guldaeger has resigned the agency of the United States Express Company and will give his entire attention to his duties in Paul Browne's office. Traveling Auditor Weaver will be here to-day and put in some one, whom, it is not yet decided.

Doctor Exzylius, the Scandinavian physician, was arrested Tuesday on the charge of failure to report a case of diphtheria to the health officers. The case was tried before a jury in Justice Nichold's court and the doctor convicted. A fine of one dollar, with costs, was imposed.

Next Tuesday is the day to vote on the question of sewerage. Before anyone derides the idea of putting in this much needed improvement they should inform themselves of the actual cost it is to be to the town and when this is once understood the opposition will no longer exist—if it did exist from an economical standpoint.

Paul Browne, as secretary of the Advancement Association has had a large amount of the work to do in looking after the Kirk company. As there is no salary attached to the position it is a worthy work on his part, and is, as it should be, appreciated by the citizens. Another who is deserving of especial note in this same connection, is W. H. Brown, who, as an old friend of Superintendent Hunter, did much to aid Rhinelander in this important matter.

Rhinelander's latest acquisition—the James S. Kirk Comany—is the best kind of notice to the world that the town has advantages which it will pay any firm who are looking for a location, to investigate. What has caused such institutions as the Kirks and the Screen Door people to select Rhinelander is easily named. Natural advantages, friendly railroad officials, a far-sighted liberal policy of the land owners and an enterprising and united people did the business. Rhinelander has got to a point where its growth and stability is assured. It has taken some hard work to place the town where it is, but the policy which the Brown brothers inaugerated from the beginning and which has been carried out with unity by all citizens, will make a city out of any locality that has the semblance of a natural advantage. Rhinelander now wants a big sash, door and blind factory. It will not be long before it comes, either.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

Miss Nellie McCabe was at Hurley last week.

Joe Cover, of Ashland, is in the city to-day.

A. D. Sutton and family were at Minneapolis last week.

Mrs. Paul Brown is visiting relatives at Minneapolis.

Leslie Beers has gone to Plainfield on a visit for the season.

George Clayton spent the Sabbath with his family at Wausau.

Charles Chafee left for South Dakota last week to look after his farm.

A. D. Prideaux and wife have gone to Grant county for a few weeks' visit.

Mrs. W. H. Brown has returned from Oshkosh, much improved in health.

Miss Jennie Barnes has been chosen to teach the Lago school the coming season.

Lyman Cook has been in the city this week looking after his logging interests.

D. L. Jenkinson entertained his brother-in-law, A. Fisher, of Chicago, last week.

A. W. Brown, accompanied by his wife and son, left for Stevens Point yesterday.

E. M. Kemp and party of Chicago friends are at Tomahawk lakes fishing this week.

C. J. Kellar has been absent on a business trip to Chicago and other points this week,

Jay Bowerman has returned to the city and is at work in J. R. Binder's jewelry store.

E. S. Shepard returned from the Minnesota woods Tuesday for a short visit at home.

Mrs. R. V. Day and daughter Virginia left last evening for a visit with relatives in Indiana.

J. O. Thayer was in the city yesterday on business connected with the new Kirk Co. factory.

Mrs. Chas. E. Woodard and family are visiting at Woodboro. They are camped on the lake there.

Postmaster General Moen, of Waudena, exchanged inaccuracies with some of us here yesterday.

C. F. Harris, local railroad weighmaster, has gone to Chicago on a visit. F. E. Bishop takes his place.

John Ogden, of the Antigo Republican, was in the city Sunday to witness the defeat of his ball team.

Walt. Nugent, of Ironwood, Mich., was in the city yesterday looking after Armour & Co.'s business interests.

Hugh Taylor and Vane Jones helped Eagle River in their ball game at Interior Sunday. Eagle was defeated.

Wayne Ramsey and son, of Merrill, are in the city on their way to Forest county to look after some landed interests.

D. B. Stevens and family are entertaining some old friends from Lancaster, Wis., who are here for a few weeks' visit.

Mrs. W. L. Beers and two children left Tuesday evening for Ottumwa, Ia., where she will take treatment at the sanitarium.

Ed. Stumpf, formerly of Stevens Point, now on the road for a Milwaukee grocery house, visited M. H. Raymond here last week.

E. B. Morley was at Superior last week, representing Uniform Rank K. of P. lodge at this place. He was honored by election to the position of Major.

A. Pfeffer, J. Krainik, E. Kliner, of the firm of Hessel & Leykom, Antigo, were in the city Sunday viewing the boom and keeping away from the ball game.

Thomas Owen was down from McNaughton over Sunday. He has charge of the books and the office for Bradley & Kelley and is likely to move his family there.

The following fishing party were at Woodboro last Thursday: Mesdames Pillsbury, Perry, Ming and Wilcox; Misses Beers, Paine, Richardson, Duckworth and Wilcox.

Ben Sweet was in the city several times this week on business connected with his position as superintendent at McNaughton. He will build in Rhinelander next year and make this his permanent home.

Tim O'Connor, of Merrill, who was recently up in the Minnesota rainy river country, was in town last week. He says that there are a good many good claims up there but it will be a number of years before they could be disposed of.

Tom Himes, of Merrill, is in the city to-day.

S. S. Miller is at Wausau to-day on legal business.

Mrs. J. B. Schell has returned from her visit to Michigan.

Sheriff Merkle was at Minocqua and Woodboro Tuesday.

E. O. Brown was in Portage county on a business trip this week.

Miss Alice Dayton is here, the guest of her sister Mrs. P. W. Nicholds.

Jule Demars and wife left for Merrill yesterday for a brief visit.

Walter Johnston returned Saturday evening from his trip to the Pacific coast.

Republicans throughout the county should note the call for a county convention, published this week. It is to be held here next Thursday.

E. C. Leonard has decided to close out his entire stock of blank books, letter and bill files, bound books, library literature, pens, ink, and all office supplies, at prices below the regular, in order to make room for an entirely new line of goods. There are some good bargains there for all who want anything in the lines to be dispensed with.

Ole Olson's Troubles is the name of the play to be presented at the Grand to-night. The lithographs indicate that the company is not only a large one but has some very fair people. A few of those whose pictures stare down on the Olson Trouble date are Carmencita, Marie Wainwright, Corinne, Primrose and West, Robert Mantell and other lessor lights.

The Box Factory.

Superintendent Hunter has commenced work getting ready to build. The ground will be cleared by the Advancement Association and within a week a big crew of men will be at work on the buildings. Some particulars with regard to the new plant were learned by the NEW NORTH yesterday. The main shop will be 60x100 in size. It will be built mostly of iron, with iron roof and beams, and an eight-foot stone basement. There will be an L on this building 40x60 in size and a brick boiler house 45x50. The machinery will be driven by a 200-horse power engine, and there is a large number of machines. With the output the same as the Muskegon factory now has—six million feet of lumber annually—it will take 80 men to run the factory. Should the company decide positively to do what they say is quite likely—that is double the output of box shooks, then we can be assured that 150 men will find employment there the year round.

Seen From a Distance.

The Chicago Timberman man, on a trip through this section, writes of some men and things as follows:

An honored son of this state is Col. Wm. H. Upham, of Marshfield, and if his friends have their own way he will be the next governor. Col. Upham is one of the men who lived to read his own obituary on coming to life after receiving serious wounds in war times.

Do you know Will Brown, of Rhinelander? Well you surely will if you visit that city for he is the stranger's friend, especially if you are a lumberman. He is a member of the firm of Brown & Robbins, at Rhinelander, Wis., and Robbins, Mich., and has the welfare of this city at heart. He is a New Englander and his genial jokes and generally hearty fellowship to those of his comrades in this thriving city has done much to advance this "young Chicago." Brown is a familiar name in that city and Rhinelander can be proud of them all.

It seems to be the general impression among the dealers that prices will be lower later on, on account of the big output of the mills, but they are nursing a false hope and when the grand scramble begins about September 1, and cars get few and far between and prices go up instead of down, and they have to await their turn to get an order filled, they will realize that the lumber business is not what it used to be nor in the hands of men who had to sell in order to meet obligations, but in the hands of men that don't have to; men that know the value of their stock and propose to get it or no sale.

The Geo. E. Wood saw mill at Woodboro in the valley, is turning out about 40,000 feet of lumber daily, and will soon be operated night and day. Mr. Wood has purchased a planing mill machinery outfit from the Preble Machine Works of Chicago and expects to have his planing mill in operation this fall.

POVERTY AND WEALTH.

Poverty is often prounder tha wealth.

Wealth is a responsibility; poverl a lack of it.

Poverty should be placed in a hov for the friendless.

Wealth is the curse of twenty, t joy of forty and the protection eighty.

The poor man shall inherit tı kingdom of heaven, yet it is amazin how many men we know are strivir to evade this inheritance.

The rich man of to-day was t poor man of yesterday; and the po man of to-day was the rich man o yesterday. There is only so much wealth in the world; all men cannot have it at once. Set into line and wait your turn.

Lots for Sale

Cheap and on long time.

tf D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Lost.

On Friday, July 29, a lady's gold watch with the name Kate Baldwin engraved on the inside of the case. Finder will be rewarded for trouble by returning same to this office.

Notice.

We have sold our store stock to John G. Lang and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle. Messrs. Broch and Gebhardt will remain in the employ of Mr. Lang for a time at least. Thanking all for patronage received in the past and hoping you will continue with our successor, we are,

Yours truly,
ABNER CONRO & SON.

$25 Reward

will be paid by the Fish and Game Protection Association of Northern Wisconsin to any person who will make complaint and furnish evidence to secure the conviction of any person of the offense of fishing with seins, gill nets or taking fish with spears, traps or dynamite or killing game out of season. The above reward will be paid for each conviction.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., July 1, '92.

E. B. MORLEY, Pres.
C. W. GULDAEGER, Sec.
M. W. SHAFER, Treas.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Rhinelander, Monday, June 20, A. D. 1892, 7:30 P. M.

County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and McIntyre—3. Absent—Supervisor Yawkey—1.

Moved by Supervisor McIntyre that Supervisor Brown act as chairman of the meeting. Motion prevailed. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the petition of the Winton Lumber Co. of Wausau, Wis., asking for a rebate on taxes, tax of 1891, on the N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 31, Town 36, Range 5 East, for the reason that said forty was assessed too high; that all the pine on said forty of land was cut during the winter of '90 and '91. Therefore a rebate of $8.65 of the tax of 1891 be and the same is hereby allowed and the county clerk be instructed to draw a county order for the same to the order of the Winton Lumber Company. Motion prevailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Doyle. Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the application of Antoine Toussaint for a compromise of the taxes for the year 1891, on the following lots in the village of Woodruff in said county, viz:

Lots 2 and 5 block 1; Lots 4, 5, 6 and 12, block 2; Lots 1 and 2, block 3; Lot 1, block 4; Lots 2, 3, 7 and 8, block 6; Lot 5, block 7; Lot 3, block 8; Lot 2, block 9; Lots 10 and 11, block 11; Lot 6, Block 16; Lot 1, block 17; Lot 10, block 20; Lot 12, block 21; Lots 6 and 12, block 22; Lot 1, block 24 and block D, for the reason that the assessment on said lands is grossly excessive, be allowed and that on the production to the county clerk of a receipt for said taxes at 50 per cent. of said taxes interest and advertising charges, the certificates on said lands for the sale of 1892 be cancelled as illegal.

Signed,
M. F. DOYLE.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1892.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the above resolution was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned to Tuesday June 21, 1892, at 8:30 A. M.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk.

Rhinelander, Tuesday, June 21, 1892 8:30 A. M.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, pails, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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A three years' Normal and Academic course of study. A complete English training school. Also the best patronized and best equipped BUSINESS and SHORTHAND SCHOOL IN THE WEST. Circulars free. LOW RATES. Enter any time. Shorthand taught by mail. Address T. J. EATON, President.
NAME THIS PAPER

supervisor McIntyre.

adopt. Motion prevailed, all members voting aye. Resolution offered by Supervisor McIntyre. Resolved, By the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars be appropriated to be laid out on the county road in the town of Eagle River, under the supervision of the chairman of said town.

Signed,
F. W. MCINTYRE.

Dated this 21st day of June 1892.

Supervisor Doyle moved to adopt. Motion prevailed, all members present voting aye.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Brown. Resolved, By the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars be appropriated for repairs on county road in the town of Pelican to be expended under direction of the chairman of the town.

Signed,
A. W. BROWN.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1892.

Supervisor McIntyre moved to adopt. Motion prevailed, all members present voting aye.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the following accounts were allowed and the chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same:

Geo. A. Mack, wood for court house and jail	$399.75
Rhinelander Printing Co., stationery and proceedings	76.40
P W Nicholds, map of Oneida county	2.50
Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co. team work on county road	2.00
Tim Lennon, team work on county road	10.00
Robt. Fell, work on county road	18.55
S D McIntosh, hauling rubbish from jail yard	5.00
D E Briggs, services on county board of canvassers	3.00
D S Johnson, services on county board of canvassers	3.00
D S Johnson, annual report to secretary of state	18.80
A B Sweet, M D, report of births and deaths	5.65
Anton Wright, constable fees	11.20
Anton Wright, constable fees	11.20
Ben Minton, constable fees	12.02
Ben Minton, constable fees	11.02
Oneida county abstract company furnishing state entries to county clerk	5.00
T B McIndoe, services county jail 6 months	50.00
Wisconsin Telephone Co., telephone rental court house and jail	24.00
E C Leonard, supplies for the county	4.55
Irvin Gray, matting for court house	7.40
Casper Faust, electric light sockets for court house	8.00
Casper Faust, electric light court house and jail, March	23.67
Casper Faust, electric light court house and jail, April	23.67
Casper Faust, electric light court house and jail, May	23.67
Ball & Schliesman, ice April term circuit court	2.00
Mrs E S Shepard, map of Oneida county	2.50
Rhinelander Water Co., water rates court house and jail	15.82
Rhinelander Water Co., water rates fire hydrant	20.00
Johnson & Patchen, publishing official ballots, etc.	50.80
Thos Wilson, support of county poor	12.00
David Baker, " " "	3.00
Chappel & Jurgeson, support of co. poor	13.55
W D Neville, M D, support of county poor	21.00
" " " " "	128.00
A W Brown, " " " "	6.50
J E Hilber, " " " "	15.00
B R Spooner, " " " "	8.00
F A Hildebrand, " " " "	12.00
F W McIntyre, " " " "	19.23
Town of Hazelhurst, " " " "	141.41
A Conro & Son, " " " "	10.00
" " " " " "	2.50
Rhine Hospital Co. " " " "	179.15
Town of Minocqua, " " " "	317.13
E C Sturdevant, making circuit court calendar, etc.	22.10
E Sturdevant, fees Apr term circuit court	111.45
G H Clark, material for fair grounds	5.24
G H Clark, Int. on money borrowed for the county	159.82
G H Clark, clerk hire at tax sale of 1892	211.50
E P Brennan, express and freight on co supplies	15.65
E P Brennan, clerk hire during tax sale of of 1892	125.00
J M Hatch, clerk circuit court Waupaca county, Wis, costs Pelican Boom Co. vs Underwood Lumber Co. case	360.00
Clerk Circuit Court, Brown county, Wis refund of money paid to Oneida co. treas. by the clerk circuit court Brown Co. Wis. on the Scott judgment	5181.08

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre the county board adjourned to Wednesday, June 29, 1892 at 8:00 P. M.

E. P. BRENNAN,
Co. Clerk Oneida Co., Wis.

Take Notice.

Bids will be received up to Monday noon August 8, 1892, for stumping and surfacing from eight to ten acres of ground on out-lot No. 2 of the South Park Addition to Rhinelander. The exact location of the territory to be stumped and surfaced can be seen at my office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and all work will be done under the direction of the Rhinelander Advancement Association or of A. G. Hunter.

RHINELANDER ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION,
By PAUL BROWNE, Sec.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of C. Eby to vacate a part of the plat of S. H. Alban's second addition to the village of Rhinelander.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of the circuit court in and for the county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, to be held at the Court House in the village of Rhinelander, in said county on the 3d day of October, 1892, at the opening of court on the first day of said term, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the court to vacate that portion of Wertle Avenue in S. H. Alban's second addition to the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida which lies north of the south line of Lot 1 in Block 12 of said addition, and north of the south line of Lot 6 in Block 2 of Cohn, Bing and Slimmer's third addition to said village.

Dated August 3, 1892. C. EBY.

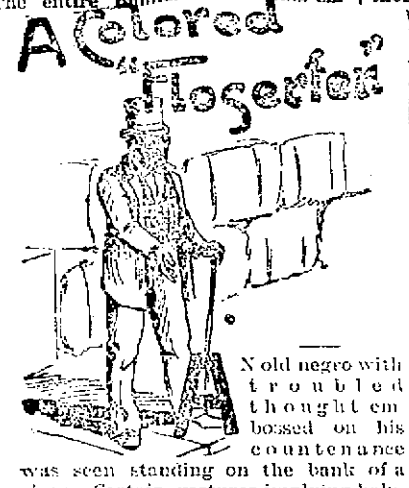
Aug. 4-8w-Sept. 22.

WORK IN A SWEAT SHOP.

How It Is Conducted in Chicago—The Miserable Wages Paid.

The Chicago sweat shop is a place where, separate from the tailoring or clothing warehouse, a "sweater" (middleman) assembles journeymen tailors and needlewomen, to work under his supervision. He takes a cheap room outside the dear and crowded business center, and within the neighborhood where the work people live. This is rent saved to the employer and time and travel to the employed. The men can and do work more hours than was possible under the centralized system, and their wives and children can help, especially when, as is often done, the garments are taken home to "finish." (Even the very young can pull out the basting threads.) This "finishing" is what remains undone after the machine has done its work, and consists of "felling" the waist and leg-end of trousers (paid at 1½ cents a pair), and, in short, all the "felling" necessary on every garment of any kind. For this service, at the prices paid, they cannot, according to Scribner, earn more than 25 cents to 40 cents a day, and the work is largely done by Italian, Polish and Bohemian women and girls.

The entire number of persons em-



N old negro with troubled thought embossed on his countenance was seen standing on the bank of a river. Certain gestures implying helplessness and the peculiar tone of his mutterings proclaiming despair, might have led one unacquainted with negro character to suppose that the old fellow was about to destroy himself; but the persons who were near knew that a black negro never kills himself purposely, and they were therefore unmoved.

After awhile the old negro took out a silver dollar, looked at it a moment and then threw it into the river.

"Look here, what did you do then?" a man asked.

"I flung er dollar in dis yere river, sah."

"And you're the biggest fool I ever saw."

"Mebbe I ain't ez big er fool ez you think I is; mebbe I had er aim in flingin' dat money erway."

"Aim in throwin' it away! Was it that you've got too much and want to get rid of it?"

"No, bless yo' life it ain't. De Lawd knows dat der ain't er man in dis yere 'munity dat needs money mo'n I does."

"Ah, and you threw that dollar away because you thought it would bring you good luck, eh?"

"No, sah, eze I doan' b'leve in no sich er 'stition ez dat."

"Well, why did you throw your dollar away?"

"My son," said the old man, "you ain't ez much o' er floserfer ez I is, an' dafo' you doan know de tricks dat serve ter turn er way de troubles o' dis yere life. Lemme tell you suthin. Some time de mine kin worry so long ober de same thing dat er passon will go crazy ef he doan make his mine change de subject. Now, dat's stablished an' granted, an' we'll git down ter de p'int. Er few weeks ergo I got 'quainted wid er lady dat mighty nigh truck my bref. You may think dat er little moof black bass an' one deze yere speckled pearches is patty, but da'd no mo' compar' wid dat piece o' human flesh den er mud turkle would show up wid er pea fowl. Soon ez I seed her, does you know what I done? I drapped right inter pure love. My ole wife had dun been run er way wid dat yaller barber mo'n er year, an' I knowed dat I wus fitten ter marry, 'cordin' ter de church an' 'spectable s'ciety, so I put out arter de lady, I did. I went ter see her er good many times; I truck her hoss apples tied up in er red hankerchuck; I yered dat she smoked, an' I fotch her some yaller leaf terbacker dat I raised myse'f; I made merlasses candy fur her; I eben went so fur ez ter steal er chickin an' fry it an' take it ter her; an' now I wanter ax you ef er passon could do much mo' den all dis? She could see by all deze yere 'tentions dat I wuz ready an' er waitin' ter lay down my life fur her. But did she smile at me in return fur all dis? Did she take holt o' my han' like she oughter done, an' say: 'Simon, lead de way an' I'll foller you through dis yere life?' Did she do dat? No sah, but I'll tell you whut she done. W'en I called at de house de las' time she wuz settin' in de do' shellin' pease. Sez I: 'Howdy do ma'm,' an' I set down on de step an' tuck up er pea hull an' gunter look at it like dar wuz suthin' cu'is er bout it. She says:

"'Good mawnin', sah.'

"'Taint quite ez dry ez it was er few days er go,' says I.

"'No, an' it ain't quite ez wet ez it wuz while it wuz rainin'.'

"She sorter cut her eye up at me an' I smiled, but she shut off de light dat fell on me by lookin' some whar else.

"'Whut's de reason I didn't see you at church yeste'd'y?' I asked.

"'I reckon it wuz beeaze I didn't go.'

"She flung some more light on me an' went on shellin' pease.

"'Bruder Jasper lowed dat he missed you mightly,' I lowed.

"'Who, dat ole fool?'

"'An' I missed you mightly, too.'

"'Who, you?' She stobbed me wid er dirk o' light an' kep on er shellin.'

"'Yas,' says I, 'an' ef I wuz ter be snatched frum dis worl' an' tuck ter heaben an' didn' find you dar I'd be so discerpinted dat I'd say take me way frum yere.'

"'Indeed,' she said, an' she sorter wrinkled her nose but she didn't look at me er tall.

"'Yas, honey, an' I'd not only tell 'em to take me er way but ef da didn' do it I'd jump out'n dar like er steer."

"'Who you callin' honey," she axed.

"'Who's yere wid me?'

"'I is!'

"'Den I'se callin' you honey!'

"'Fool,' she says.

"'Who's you callin' a fool?'

"'Who's yere wid me?'

"'I is,' says I.

"'Den I'se callin' you fool.'

"'Fool is ef mighty po' swap fur honey,' says I.

"'I doan know 'bout dat, but I knows dis: dat ef I had er yeller deg dat was flea-bit an' had de mange, I wouldn't swap him fur you.'

"'Miss,' says I, gittin' up offen de step, 'dar ain't nobody dat likes de flowers and runnin' vines o' speech better den I does, but I wanter tell you dat you'se gittin' sorter passonal; but hole on—doan go inter argyment on dis p'int fur I wanter state er case ter yer. Naw listen ter me: I'se got about ten hogs—one o' em ain't right well, but he'll git all right—an' two cows an er hoss, 'sides er whole lot o' stuff in the house. Naw I offers dis ter you wid de undyin' love o' er man dat kin stan' flatfooted an' shoulder fo' bushels of wheat. You'se yeared er ca'f lowin' arter his mammy. Dat ain't nuttin' ter de way my heart lows arter you. I want you, honey; I want you an' I want you right now.'

"I waited an' waited fur her ter say suthin', but she kept on er shellin'.

"'An' I want you right now,' says I. 'I mout look ter you like I'm old; but, honey, I'se only ole in de wisdom o' de world. I'se been er 'round, honey. I used ter be er deck han' on er steamboat an' I'se been up ter Cairo an' way down ter Fryer's P'int; an' now I fetches all dis wisdom ter you an' tells you dat I wants you an' wants you right now. Whut mo' kin er lady ax den dis? Kin she lissen an' harken ter de chatter o' deze yere young bucks arter all dis. Now whut does you say?'

"She looked at me, she did, an' says: 'You say you ain't ole, but I bet you kain't jump dat fence dar.'

"'I'll bet I kin,' says I.

"'Den I'll bet you kain't stay on de udder side.'

"I looked at her—I looked at her hard dis time, an' I says: 'Lady, you'se boxin' me fast one side an' den de udder jest fur yo' own pleasure. I'se too proud er man ter stand dat; I'se traveled too much ter stand it, an' now I'se gwine stan' right yere an' ax you ef you gwine be my wife.'

"'Ole man,' say she, but she didn't turn de light on me—she give me cold darkness—'ole man, hobble er long now. I ain't got no crutches fur you, so hobble er long while you'se able.

"WHO YOU CALLIN' HONEY?"

Wen I wants ter marry sich er man ez you I'll go ober yander ter de guberment hospital an' pick him out.'

"Den I come er way. Laws er massy, de misery I did see night after night! Ever' time I'd shut my eyes dar wuz dat lady shellin' pease. I prayed ter de Lawd ter send me de angel o' peace, an' I drapped off ter sleep, an' yere come de angel. She hed er long silver cloak on, an' er gold veil; an' jest ez I drapped on my knees ter thank her fur de peace she had fetch me she tuck er pan full o' pease out frum under her silver cloak an' she lifted her golden veil, an' I seed de cruil lady dat I loved.

"At last I found dat if I didn't take my mind offen dat subject I'd go crazy, an' dafo I come down yere and flung er dollar in de river."

"But how will that aid you to take your mind off the subject?"

"Ah, Lawd, you'se got er heap ter l'arn an' er mighty heap o' traveling to do. How is it gwine take my mine offen de subject? Dis way: I'll go away from yere thinkin' o' whut er fool I wuz ter fling er way dat doller w'en I needed it so much; an' all de time I'se thinkin' bout de doller my mine will be at rest consarnin' de lady settin' in de do' shellin' pease."—Opie Read, in Banner of Gold.

Big Trees in New Zealand.

To bring home to the mind the stupendous size of the colonial oak, as the kauri pine of New Zealand has been called, it must be compared with the largest trees in these islands. In England there are several elms 70 feet high and 30 feet in girth; oaks 80 feet high and with trunks 40 feet in girth; and in Scotland there is an ash 90 feet high and 19 feet in girth. But these are regarded as extraordinary and grow in solitary grandeur. The average girth of trees in Britain is not more than 12 feet, nor the average height above 60 feet. But in New Zealand there are miles of kauris whose average height is not less than 100 feet and whose girth is not less than 30 feet or 40 feet. The largest kauri yet discovered was 70 feet in girth, and the trunk was 200 feet high.—London Globe.

—Mrs. Foster—"My dear, will your business permit you to go away with me this summer?" Mr. Foster—"Eh—no. The truth is, I'm afraid my business will compel you to stay at home with me instead."—N. Y. Herald.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

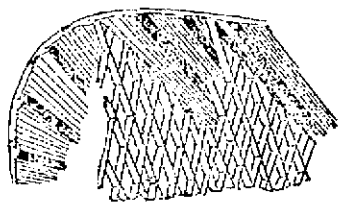
Changes Proposed by an Officer of Uncle Sam's Navy.

Novel Method of Building a Metal Vessel—Ships That Would Virtually Be Without Frames—Changed Deck Construction.

A novel and interesting departure in ship construction has just been made by Mr. E. B. Griffiths, a warrant officer in the United States navy, now on duty at the navy yard, New York. The scheme, according to the New York Herald, is a radical innovation upon conventional lines, the object in view being an increase in the capacity of the ship, a reduction of weight and of cost and improved buoyancy and strength. Looked at broadly, the ship has no transverse frames, but is built of plates of iron, steel or other material, rolled with a bulb, rib and rabbit on one edge: the bulb, rib and rabbit receive the plane edge of the adjoining plate, and thus a continuous surface is formed for the outside of the vessel.

As the bulb edge of the plate is on the inside a backbone or longitudinal support is given on the edge of every strake of plating. This is illustrated by the following sketch.

This dispenses with one-half the number of rivets in a longitudinal direction and one-half the expenses of the riveting labor. It is claimed that the bulb edges of the plates give sufficient strength to dispense with frames, and from a comparison with the weights of vessels already built this effects a saving of not less than twenty per cent. The increase of thickness of the plate edges and the rivet reduction add materially to the strengthening qualities of the structure. The increased narrowness of the plates at the stem and stern gives greatest strength where it is needed, and the edge of each sheet forms a longitudinal girder in the di-

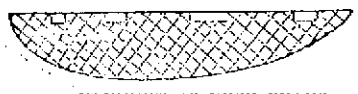


BEAM INTERSECTION.

rection of greatest strain both of sea and of vessel. The horizontal section with plates vertical appears as follows.

As the plates are not punched to hold frames the full strength of the outer plate is secured excepting where the decks are fastened to the sides of the hull. The rolling of these plates is easily accomplished, and the vessel can be laid down and templets made which will enable the rolling mill to supply the plates just as required, both at edges and ends. What is more, the vessel could be readily laid down near the rolling mill, thereby saving the transportation of moulds and templets and insuring perfect shape.

For small or medium size vessels the plates can be placed in a vertical direction, and with the intercostal keelsons will produce a very strong structure, as the cord or bulb at the edge of plate gives a vertical strength, which more than equals the angle or Z bar frames used at the present time. The deck frames are not at right angles with



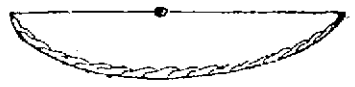
ARRANGEMENT OF DECK BEAMS.

the outside or center line of ship, but run at an angle of ninety degrees with center line of the vessel.

The ninety degree angle is preferable, as it causes the thrust in cases of collision to be received equally throughout the ship. The beams for the different decks are not secured to the same vertical cross section as in the present mode of construction, thus distributing the securing of deck frame to a greater area of surface. The sections of all decks are the same, are easily fitted, and can be transported to the point of construction ready to be used with no waste of material in their construction. These vessels can be calked more readily than those of the present type, owing to the lipped edge of the bulbed inner edge of plate. Increase of capacity is gained because the frame is dispensed with, thus giving the extra space now occupied by frames. The plates, being adjusted and placed together as shown in the different diagrams, permit easy access for repairs both vertically and horizontally, and the simplicity of construction admits of repairs being made in any part where repairs can be made to steel or iron vessels.

A transverse vertical section of the hull shows the method of construction for the sides and decks and indicates clearly the theories of the inventor.

The keelson, which extends from the base of the inside of the hull to the un-



PLATES IN POSITION.

der side of the lower deck, makes the structure partake of the life-saving type, and the spaces between the keelson may be used for cargo in bulk or in liquids.

Whether the hopes of Mr. Griffiths will be realized cannot be prophesied, but he is pushing the work with a will and claims to have demonstrated that the vessel is all he insists. In any event, it is a characteristic product of American inventive faculty.

First Wheat in America.

The first wheat raised in the new world was sown on the island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the great wheat industry of Mexico was said to have been three grains carried into that country by one of the slaves of the Cortez company. The first crop of wheat raised in South America was grown by a monk in the garden of a convent at Quito. Garcilazo affirms that up to 1558 wheaten bread had never been used as an article of diet by the people of Peru.

FRANCE AND DAHOMEY.

The Latest Picture of the Fierce and Cruel Behanzin.

The recent discussion in the French chambers about the Dahomey question, which was so near causing a ministerial crisis, has called attention again to the situation in the Bight of Benin, between the French settlement at Kotonou and the neighboring kingdom of Dahomey. The parliamentary debate was caused by the receipt of a report that the Catholic missions in the vicinity of Porto Novo had been destroyed

BEHANZIN, KING OF DAHOMEY.

on June 12 by the Dahomeyans. It was said, also, that six missionaries and three nuns had been burned alive by their captors, and the French commandant himself of the whole region had been slightly wounded in pursuing the soldiers and the amazons of King Behanzin.

The political condition of affairs in that part of the African continent is often changing and furnishes the only topic of narrative and news about that country, which has been described so often, in regard to its natural features and the manners of its inhabitants. In the way of picturesque, however, the subjoined portrait of Behanzin may offer some interest to look at, inasmuch as it is the latest obtained and sent by a French official recently ordered to Kotonou. Everything has been written already about Behanzin's career, his ferocious duplicity, his male and female army, and his human sacrifices; all atrociously barbarous things which would have been incredible if the Abomey despot had been educated, in Paris, as was often but incorrectly said.

King Toffa, who rules over the district of Porto Novo and is a protege of France, differs totally from his neighbor and hereditary enemy, Behanzin Hai-Djery, especially in regard to ferocity. He is the type of the great mass of negroes in Africa, indolent, of a mild nature, and practicing some of the habits learned from the Mussulman Arabs, who constantly travel for trading purposes through the length and breadth of the dark continent. For instance, King Toffa does not keep less than 400 women in his harem. But they are not like the amazons of Behanzin, and they would not have saved Toffa from being a vassal of Dahomey if he had not secured the protection of the French, whose principal settlement is twenty miles distant from Porto Novo, at Kotonou, or Kou-to-noum, which means mouth of the dead river.

LA RABIDA CONVENT.

Where Columbus Sought Refuge in the Hour of Adversity.

When Columbus turned away from the Vega, where every passer-by pauses to look upon the Vermilion towers, and from that city where none remembered him or his great project, the convent of La Rabida, says Emilio Castelar in the Century, must have seemed to him like a beacon-light in the black night of shipwreck.

A little inclosure, pine-shadowed, in the solitude; the measureless western ocean before his eyes; a cloudless heaven toward which to turn a clouded sight; a pavement of sepulchral stones; cloisters wherein to meditate and prepare for the end; sanctified altars to

CONVENT OF LA RABIDA, AT HUELOA, SPAIN.

which to cling in hope of pardon and of an eternity too long unthought of amid thirsting for earthly glories, less substantial than a vapor-wreath, and, ah! for the discovery of worlds which, compared with the Infinite, are but as atoms; penitents and recluses about him that to his soul seem but as shadows—in all these is found an explanation of the refuge sought by Columbus at La Rabida.

The old traditions assign his sojourn at the convent to the hour of his arrival and of his high hopes; contemporaneous criticism, better informed, fixes it at the period of his departure and his disenchantment. And herein is the chiefest glory of that spot, that it was the scene of the new birth of a lost hope. And this hope returned because Columbus was devout, and was beloved of those devout men. It was a sacred rock of faith, whereon sprang the purest of all affections—the affection of inexhaustible admiration mingled with unquenchable friendship. Let hatred and envy know that the humble Franciscan monk, Juan Perez, in truth discovered the New World, through his deep friendship and admiration for Columbus.

IN ROUMANIA.

At the Head of Navigation on the Danube River.

We had paddled along forty miles against a heavy wind and sea, and preferring the quiet of camp to the confusion of the busy town, landed on an unoccupied meadow in full view of Braila, extending far along the bluff and looking down upon the forest of masts upon the river, and with the spires and domes of Galatz distinctly visible on a high point of land a few miles below us.

Braila is at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels, and as it is only about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the mouth of the river, is practically a port on the Black sea. A few years ago it was of secondary commercial importance to Galatz, a larger town similarly placed on a bluff fifteen miles further down stream. Since the Turkish war, however, the grain trade has been gradually transferred to the former city, until it has now absorbed the whole of this commerce, and has consequently become the chief shipping port for all the produce of grain-growing regions of Roumania and northern Bulgaria.

The army of the Czar made the first crossing of the Danube in 1877 from Galatz, across the marsh to a spur of the bald hills near the village of Matchin, and it was in one of the narrow arms of the river here that the Turkish monitors were entrapped and destroyed. Galatz covers much more territory than its neighbor above, spreading far out over a level plateau, along highways which are deserts of dust in summer and sloughs of mire in winter. Part of the town is laid out with some regularity, and there are a few streets well cared for and with new buildings; but the thoroughfares on the slope of the plateau near the river are narrow, crooked and steep, and most of the pavements are simply atrocious. There is no gas manufactured, but an abundance of water is brought into the town, and a fountain is in constant operation in the tiny park, where a military band plays light French airs every evening to a motley crowd of many nationalities. The better class of Roumanians admire everything French, and in all the cities there are curious and often ludicrous attempts to imitate Parisian architecture and to follow the customs of that capital. This is the result, of course, of the French education of the youth of the leading families for generations past.

The larger part of the town consists of houses only one story in height, with stucco facades and tiled roofs. In certain quarters the population is very dense, and the streets and dwellings are there in a state of indescribable filth. The crowded market places are, in the morning, perfect museums of types and costumes. Albanians in fustinellas like ballet-dancers' skirts jostle Slovac raftsmen in their skin-tight woolen trousers; smart marines from the naval station at the upper part of the town haggle with peddlers of Turkish tobacco; and florid-faced cooks of English steamers shoulder their way to the meat shops, regardless of Roumanian, Bulgarian, Russian, Greek, or Jew. In the outskirts of the town several large bands of gypsies camp on the hillsides; for here, as in most other places in Roumania and Hungary, they are not allowed to occupy houses. Of all the specimens of this remarkable race we saw in our trip, those at Galatz were by far the most savage and repulsive in appearance. As we approached their squalid camp on the bare slope of a great hill, exposed to wind and sun, hundreds of half-clothed maniacs swooped down upon us, wildly gesticulating and shrieking for alms, tearing open their garments to show their emaciated bodies, and holding aloft naked children shivering in the cold breeze. Raven black hair falling over their faces in tangled masses half hid their small cunning eyes, and sun and dirt had given their skins the color and texture of long-tanned leather. Everything about them—clothes, blankets and tents—was of the same suggestive brown hue, and this monotone was only relieved by gaudy trinkets in the matted tresses of the women, and by an occasional ornamental knife handle in the girdle of the men. We were unable to endure for any length of time the filth of the camp and the proximity of the evil-looking, ill-smelling crowd, which at every moment became more and more difficult to avoid, and we soon retreated, followed for a long distance by a number of urchins, all limbs and rags, who turned somersaults in the dust and yelled frantically for money. We did not feel purified from the contact with these gypsies until we were seated again in the canoes and facing the brisk east wind on the broad reach below Galatz.—F. D. Millet, in Harper's Magazine.

Portraits of Columbus.

Genoa is rich in the relics of Columbus. In the city hall of Genoa is a mosaic portrait of the admiral, somewhat modified from the De Bry's Columbus. No one has as yet decided which is the authentic portion of Columbus, and perhaps we have created one. If the Duke of Veragua is to be credited, the Yanez picture is the oldest Spanish portrait of Columbus. It was discovered in Granada in 1763, and when cleaned, showed lettering declaring it to be a picture of Columbus. Giulio Romano's pictures of Columbus and Vespucci, in two medallions belonging to the Genoese municipality, are among its choicest treasures. The head of Columbus follows somewhat the method of the painter. The bust of Columbus is taken from one in terra-cotta modeled by the sculptor Bozzano. It is closer to the latter-day conventional type of Columbus.—Harper's Weekly.

More Trouble.

"There will be storms this evening," observed the financial editor, looking over the weather report in the paper.

"Thunder," muttered the exchange editor.

"And lightning changes," suggested the dramatic editor.

And the financial editor said he couldn't be hail fellow well met with such a gang, and he put on his hat and went out with a cloud on his brow.—Chicago Tribune.

TO BRIGHTEN ROOMS.

Good Suggestions for Making Home More Cheerful.

It must not be forgotten, in fitting up rooms, that the color and texture of the wall finish or paper has very much to do with the results. The soft-surfaced papers, in the various shades of terra cotta most affected by artists, are simply dungeon-like when used in rooms in which the light is defective. A light-colored, rather glossy surface should therefore be selected, and care should be taken to consider whether the room is large or small, as upon this depends the size of the figure and the general results of the finished job.

Very light paper with bits of gold, while not as desirable as a background for pictures and the like, is much more satisfactory in a dull light, provided one has anything to do but idle. The "dim religious" is not the color for the industrious. It belongs solely to art exhibitions and quiet contemplation. Of course, it is restful, but that is not by any means all of life. White and gold are the most cheerful colors for ordinary rooms, and gold-finished papers, if carefully bought, are but little more expensive than some of the hideous ones we sometimes see. Where persons can have rooms expressly for leisure, and in which they may arrange the art treasures of the household, they may revel in terra cotta to their heart's content. In this case a narrow picture molding of gold, or, as some prefer, of ebony, will be the preferred wall finish.

A new and rather taking style of hall decoration is paper which, when arranged on the wall, shows enormous patterns—life-size hunting scenes, landscapes with animals, and the like. There are rivals of the old-fashioned cottages and pagodas, with fountains and trees, similar to the patterns on very old china. These are shown in life-size, and are, of course, suitable only for large wall spaces.

The mistake of putting large figures into small houses must not be made. It suggests too close quarters to be pleasant or comfortable.

There are very pretty Japanese papers, with figures, fountains, and the quaint characters with which we are familiar. Some of these designs require two widths of paper to give them in their completeness, but are not large and aggressive, like those previously mentioned. Indeed, conventionalized Japanese is rarely obtrusive, but is quaint and restful, as well as illustrative of the artistic and painstaking peculiarities of this curious people.

There is a great deal of attention just now given to wall-stenciling. This is very pretty as well as very simple.

A kalsomine or soft coat, about the consistency of the last finish of wall plaster, is put on, and instead of being made smooth, as is usually the case, is laid on rough, and, if desired, may be patted with a trowel or a stiff brush to give it still more roughness. When this is dry or nearly so, the figures may be laid on with a brush and stencil die. A set of stencils may be obtained at any large color shop. They come in various figures, and are useful for different purposes; or one may, after examining a single pattern, cut stencils after one's own fancy. A wreath, figure, flower, or any design may be chosen, and the cutting done on the same principle as will be observed in the purchased design. This is very simple, and one or two experiments will enable the amateur to produce fairly good results. Of course, practice makes perfect in this as in everything else; but for an ordinary wall, with ordinary material, there is no difficulty whatever in the work.

A very light gray ground, with blue or gold fleur-de-lis, will make a pretty wall. A dado, extending up from the base-board about two or two and a half feet, may be put in in a slightly darker gray. An edge of overlapping leaves as a band, next to the main field of the wall, will make a neat finish.

The frieze should be about eight to sixteen inches from the ceiling down the wall, depending on the height of the room. A very high ceiling will permit a much wider frieze than a low one.

It should always be borne in mind that the lower portion of the wall should be in a darker shade that the upper portion; that is, if there is any difference at all. Otherwise the room will have an upside-down look, which is very difficult, if not impossible, to manage in an artistic fashion.—N. Y. Ledger.

A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

He Knew a Thing or Two About Plays Himself.

It didn't happen in a cheap restaurant, but in a high-priced and more or less aristocratic one. There were three in the party and all were well dressed and apparently intelligent. At any rate they were satisfied with themselves, and willing that anyone should know how well posted they were on actors and plays.

They were discussing the characters in which Booth had been most successful, and the young man with a blonde mustache was satisfied that Hamlet was by far his best part. He argued on this line at some length.

"If you ever saw him in that part when he was at his best," he said, "you wouldn't dispute the assertion for a moment."

"Saw him!" exclaimed the man with the dark beard scornfully. "I've seen him in about everything he ever played. Why, his Hamlet was poor compared with some of his other characters. His Othello was better than his Hamlet, and his Macbeth——"

"Macbeth!" broke in the young man with the blonde mustache. "Why, that wasn't up to his Romeo, and that's saying a good deal. I don't believe you ever saw him in his best characters. His Shylock was better than his Othello, and neither was in the same class with his Hamlet."

Everyone in earshot was interested by this time, but just as the man with the dark beard was beginning a scathing retort with some side remarks about the "Fool's Revenge," the little fellow with the single eye-glass routed himself and said:

"I say! You're both wrong, you know. I'm not much on drama, but Booth never played anything as well as he did Shakspeare.—Detroit Free Press.

WATSON'S CHARGES.

Testimony Being Taken Before the Special House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The special committee of the house to investigate Mr. Watson's charges that members were drunk during debate began taking testimony Saturday. Mr. Watson testified that he had seen two members reeling in the aisles during debate on the silver bill. He had seen a member drunk while talking on the Noyes-Rockwell election case.

In his opinion that speaker was in a maudlin state. Continuing, Mr. Watson said that in front of the speaker was a cup and saucer. The cup's contents were replenished several times, and it was noticeable that the more the member drank the more he wandered in his argument. Mr. Watson testified that he heard the speaker say to a page: "Bring me more of that stuff—that whisky."

Mr. Boatner said he did not notice anything of the kind. Messrs. Otis, White, Halverson, Butler and Clover said they had seen members intoxicated on the floor, and Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, reporter for the National Economist, testified that she noticed the speaker in the Noyes-Rockwell debate drunk, as described by Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson interrupted and asked to be allowed to prove that there was a barroom in the basement and members were often seen drinking there. This was ruled out.

Representative Rockwell, of New York, testified that he was a contestee in the Rockwell-Noyes contested election case decided by the house some time ago. He was present during the discussion of the case in the house. Witness had not seen any members reeling on the floor during the present session. He saw no members whom he thought were appreciably drunk. The gentleman who made the remark: "Where was I at?" had made a speech in his behalf while the election case was in progress. He (witness) was associated with him a great deal before the speech was delivered assisting him. The man had worked hard and was considerably exhausted. He was, Mr. Rockwell said, in no sense intoxicated or under the influence of liquor. Witness saw the gentleman immediately after the speech and he was not in the least intoxicated.

Representative Oates, of Alabama, was the next witness. During his testimony it developed that Representative Cobb, of Alabam, was the person who had made the speech in the contested election case and who was the person charged with intoxication by Representative Watson.

Some question having arisen as to whether it was proper to allow the name to remain on the record, inasmuch as no other name had been given, Mr. Cobb remarked that whether his name was mentioned or not everybody knew who was meant. He appealed to the committee to let the matter proceed openly, and asked the committee to make a thorough, searching investigation, saying that he was not afraid of the result.

Mr. Oates said that while Mr. Cobb was speaking he appeared greatly exhausted, and some one sent him something to drink. The stimulant, he observed, had some effect on Mr. Cobb, enlivening his manner. Witness declared, however, that Mr. Cobb was not drunk. He had known him for twenty-seven years and never knew him to be drunk, although he took a drink sometimes. Adjourned.

SHE IS INSANE.

So Says the Jury in the Alice Mitchell Case—An Insane Asylum for the Murderess.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A large crowd was in attendance at the criminal court Saturday, it being announced that Judge J. J Dubose would deliver his charge to the jury in the famous case of Alice Mitchell, who murdered Freda Ward.

The defendant appeared calm and collected during the reading of the charge, the time occupied in its delivery being fifteen minutes, the question of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the time of the trial being the only question considered. The jury retired at 9:30 o'clock, and at 9:50 o'clock filed into the court room with the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Alice Mitchell, insane, and believe it would endanger the safety of the community to set her at liberty. M. C. Gallaway, foreman."

Alice Mitchell was then remanded to the custody of the sheriff and will be ordered placed in an insane asylum. Should she be released as sane at any time, she can be then placed upon trial, on the charge of murder, as she was only tried as to her mental soundness or unsoundness, the question as to her mental condition at the time of the commission of the homicide not being touched upon.

When the verdict was read by the clerk, a faint smile spread over the defendant's features, as if she had been confident of the jury's verdict throughout the entire trial. She was taken to jail, gayly chatting as she went, and will be sentenced to one of the state insane asylums.

They Must Be Orderly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The president issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaged in resisting the laws of Wyoming and the process of the courts of the United States to cease such opposition and resistance and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before Wednesday, the 3d of August.

Disaster to a Picnic Train.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—The train hired by the Union stock yards switchmen of Chicago, who on Saturday had a picnic here at the National park, was wrecked at 11:30 a. m. in the union depot. The train was run in two sections, the first arriving a quarter of an hour ahead of the other. Section No. 1 was still standing on the track, the excursionists having left the cars, when No. 2 came rushing into the depot at such a rate of speed as to render the engineer unable to stop it, and it crashed into No. 1, telescoping the rear coach, and badly smashing two others. One passenger on No. 2 was killed and eight others badly hurt.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Little Has Been Accomplished Save the Passing of Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The future compiler of the official history of the laws of the United States will not need much space in which to inscribe the really important laws enacted in the first session of the Fifty-second congress, now ready to close as soon as the world's fair matter is out of the way. The session drawing to a close has not been remarkable for its actual accomplishments so far as respects large legislation.

Efforts more or less vigorous have been made to pass through both houses of congress bills dealing with questions that occupy a large share of public attention, but these, with a single exception, have failed of accomplishment. The sole measure of the first class in importance, not counting the appropriation bills which have become a law, is the Chinese exclusion bill, and political expediency had much to do with its rapid congressional progress. This bill, the Inman registry bill, the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars pension bill, the eight-hour bill, the bill to enable the president to enforce reciprocal canal arrangements with Canada, the army nurse bill, the intermediate pension bill and the bill to increase the pay of life savers are about the only measures of much general interest enacted into law.

Free silver, the tariff, the anti-options bill, retrenchment of appropriations and a $5,000,000 loan to the world's fair have been the live topics of the session. The first three subjects have been killed, at least until after the election, while the last is still before congress.

The house passed approximately 475 bills, of which 284 were passed by the senate and sent to the president. Of the bills passed by the house 220 were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia; 151 private pension bills; 48 bills to remove charges of desertion, and 41 private bills of a miscellaneous character.

The senate passed 691 bills, only 118 of which succeeded in running the gauntlet of the house and reaching the president. Two of the latter number the president vetoed, viz., the bill to send the famous McGarrahan claim to the court of claims for adjudication and a bill to amend the court of appeals act. Three bills the president permitted to become laws without his signature.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the house was 9,835, and in the senate 3,604. In the house 2,105 reports were made on bills, and in the senate 1,037 written reports were made, no notice being paid to unwritten reports.

The Behring sea trouble with Great Britain was the ugliest complication the senate had to consider behind closed doors, and a peaceful solution of it was found in its reference to an arbitration commission. The Chilian muddle also occupied some of the senate's attention in executive session.

LEO ON COLUMBUS.

The Pope Issues an Encyclical Eulogizing the Work of the Great Discoverer, and Fixing a Date on Which the Faithful May Honor His Memory.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Pope Leo XIII. has issued a letter on the observances of the Columbus centennary, addressed to the bishops of Spain, Italy and America, in which he says, among other things:

"From the end of the fifteenth century, since a man from Liguira first landed under the auspices of God on the trans-Atlantic shores, humanity has been strongly inclined to celebrate with gratitude the recollection of this event. It would certainly not be an easy matter to find a more worthy cause to touch their hearts and inflame their zeal. The event in effect is such in itself that no other epoch has seen a grander and more beautiful one accomplished by man. As to him who accomplished it, there are few who can be compared to him in greatness of soul and genius.

"By this work a new world flashed forth from the ocean, thousands upon thousands of mortals returned to the common society of the human race, led from their barbarous life to peacefulness and civilization and—which is of much more importance—recalled from perdition to eternal life by the bestowal of the gifts which Jesus Christ brought to the world. Europe, astonished alike by the novelty and the prodigiousness of this unexpected event, understood little by little, in due course of time, what she owed to Columbus, when by sending colonies to America, by frequent communications, by exchange of services, by the resources confided to the sea and received in return, there was discovered an occasion of the most favorable kind possible to the knowledge of nature, to the reciprocal abundance of riches, with the result that the prestige of Europe increased enormously.

"Therefore it would not be fitting amid these numerous testimonials of honor and in these concerts of felicitations that the church should maintain complete silence, since, in accordance with her character and her institution, she willingly approves and endeavors to favor all that appears, wherever it is, to be worthy of honor and praise.

* * * * * * *

"In order to celebrate worthily and in a manner suitable to the truth of the facts the solemn anniversary of Columbus, the sacredness of religion must be united to the splendor of the civil pomp.

"We decree to this effect: That the day of October 12, or the following Sunday, if the respective diocesan bishops judge it to be opportune, that after the office of the day the solemn mass of the most holy trinity shall be celebrated in the cathedral and collegiate churches of Spain, Italy and the two Americas. In addition to these countries we hope that, upon the initiative of the bishops, as much may be done in the others, for it is fitting that all should concur in celebrating with piety and gratitude an event which has been profitable to all.

"In the meanwhile, as a pledge of the celestial favors and in testimony of our fraternal good will, we affectionately accord in the Lord the apostolic benediction to you, venerable brothers, to your clergy and to your people.

"Given at Rome, near St. Peters, July 16, of the year 1892, the fifteenth of our pontificate.

"LEO XIII, Pope."

DRIVEN INTO THE MUD.

Terrible Death of Prof. Edward Hope, the Aeronaut, at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—Prof. Edward Hope, the balloonist, met instant death at Inver grove in a peculiar manner Sunday afternoon. After his balloon had gone up about half a mile it began to drift rapidly toward the Mississippi before a west wind. Becoming alarmed, Hope cut away his parachute and began to descend. The machine worked badly, however, and he dropped to the earth like a shot. He fell in a slough and was driven 12 feet into the soft mud. It required nearly an hour to dig his body out.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Snibbs, your chickens come over into my yard. Yes, and they don't come back.

—Beware of the man who always dips his tongue in oil before he speaks.—Ram's Horn.

—You must love your work, and not be always looking over the edge of it, wanting your play to begin.

—Jagson says there are four singers in every quartet choir who think the other three can't sing a little bit.—Elmira Gazette.

—Many a man who prides himself on being a man of mettle, has only brass in his composition, and brass is not a metal.—Boston Transcript.

—Man is a good deal like a fish. You know the fish would never get into very serious trouble if it kept its mouth shut.—Yonkers Statesman.

—There's an enduring sympathy between the small boy and the growing weeds. He has no desire to hurt them in the least.—Columbus Post.

—"Don't you think baby is like mamma, George?" asked Mrs. Honeyton. "Very. He talks all the time but never says anything."—N. Y. Herald.

—Marguerite—"It's real mean of pa, so it is!" Her Mother—"What is?" "Why, he wants me to sit near the open window and sing this evening. He says it will attract the cats, and then he can shoot them."—Boston News.

—There is nothing of a man but the word that is kept or broken—sacred as life or unstable as water. By this we judge each other, in philosophy and practice, and by this test shall be ruled the ultimate judgment.—Boyle O'Reilly.

—Mrs. Takétrouble—"What makes you think of taking rooms in the business part of Philadelphia?" Bigley—"My wife is suffering from nervous prostration, and the doctor says she must have perfect quiet."—Inter Ocean.

—Miss Pinkerly—"You act as if you were uncomfortable, Mr. Tutter." Mr. Tutter—"Yes, Miss Pinkerly, the fact is I have never been able to get a dress suit to fit me." Miss Pinkerly—"Perhaps you don't get there early enough."—Clothier and Furnisher.

—It is interior disagreements only that frighten me; a frame that does not fit what it is meant to hold; much pomp and little real enjoyment; wealth and avarice, nobility and rudeness, youth and pedantry, poverty and ceremonies—these are the things which would annihilate me, however it may please the world to stamp and rate them.—Goethe.

—Queer Fish.—A Jefferson avenue merchant went fishing several days ago and on his return met a friend. "Well," was the salutation, "I hear you've been fishing." "Yes," was the reply, in a disappointed tone. "Didn't you catch anything?" "Nary a thing." "What was the matter?" "Don't know. Fish carried off all the bait we had." "Jerusalem, I should have thought they'd got drunk enough to have come right ashore and tried to have given themselves up without a struggle."—Detroit Free Press.

NO CREDIT MARKS COUNTED.

It Isn't the Victories, But the Defeats That Are Recorded.

He was a young lawyer, and he was employed on a salary by a corporation to look after a certain portion of its legal business. He was held to be a bright young fellow and remarkably good at discovering new points of law, with the accompanying authorities, that made him master of a situation.

But he was nearly always in trouble. He would lose a case occasionally, and the corporation would make it interesting for him.

"He wins nine out of ten cases he tries," said one of his friends, "and his victories are generally of some account. They're well worth winning. But somehow he doesn't seem to get along as well or stand as high with his employers as young Wilcox, who never won a case, except, perhaps, by accident."

"Quite right," was the reply. "But Wilcox never loses a case, either. He's just strong enough to make a jury disagree."

"But an occasional victory would be better than—"

"O, no; not with the average corporation. Victories are never counted, but defeats are. Successes are overlooked, but errors carefully recorded. The man who just barely keeps up with the race is better off than the man who leads it most of the time. That's why Wilcox has so little trouble."—Detroit Free Press.

He Went to the Jeweler.

"Bessie," said the young man, pleadingly, "this is the fourth time I have called at your home since I saw you last. Is there any way by which I can always be sure of finding you in, or at least of always knowing where you are when I call for you?"

"You might ring me up, you know," responded the pretty telephone girl, looking dreamily at her shapely fingers.—Chicago Tribune.

The Favorite.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is and always has been the popular line between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Milwaukee and Chicago.

Its road along the banks of the Mississippi from St Paul to La Crosse, skirting also as it does the full length of beautiful Lake Pepin, gives to the traveler one of the most delightful and picturesque daylight and evening rides on this continent. From La Crosse east to Milwaukee and Chicago this road penetrates the garden of Wisconsin and touches with its mail line, the largest cities and towns in that State. Its road bed, train service and general equipment is absolutely unexcelled. The famous vestibuled limited train, with its electric lights, electric reading lamps, and elegant sleeping and dining car service, is not surpassed by any train in this country. If you are to take a trip call for the "Milwaukee"—the Government Fast Mail Line—and secure absolute comfort, speed and safety.

From Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago, FOUR passenger trains each day.

From Minneapolis and St. Paul to Kansas City, TWO passenger trains each day.

From Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis, TWO passenger trains each day.

For further information apply to nearest coupon ticket agent or address

J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

PARKER says that if a tree is known by its fruit, the maple must be entirely unknown, because it has no fruit.—Harper's Bazar.

You Should Brace Up

Whenever you feel that your general health is running down. It is good advice to "brace up," but not on "tanglefoot," "forty rod," "bitters" of innumerable names and composed of the Lord knows what, and it is not much better to fill your system with nauseating drugs even on a physician's prescription. A more agreeable tonic is a relaxation from the cares of business. If it is winter you can journey to Florida, the Gulf Coast or Southern California. In summer the lovely lakes of Minnesota or the grand mountain scenery and salubrious air of Colorado or Montana will give health and happiness. To reach any of these take "The Burlington Route"—buy your tickets over the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. For full information on these matters address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

PEOPLE have been much struck with the lightning since Ajax defied it.—N. O. Picayune.

It's Good Politics.

HARRISON GOES TO THE MOUNTAINS. So do thousands of our Western people, who find a most delightful vacation amid their granite peaks, their wild gorges, their primeval forests, their silvery lakes and sparkling cascades.

CLEVELAND GOES TO THE SEASIDE. So do thousands of our Western people, who revel in the salt air and the briny baths, in the sandy beaches and rock-bound coast, in the fishing and the sailing and other charms of the rolling sea.

They first send to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago, for the *Michigan Central's* beautiful bird's-eye map Summer Tourist Folder and then buy their tickets to the St. Lawrence, the Adirondacks, the White mountains, the New England coast, or wherever their chosen resort may be, by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route."

MANY men fatigue themselves not so much by work as by hastening to catch up with lost time.

G. A. R. Encampment, Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892.

The *Monon Route to Cincinnati* in connection with the *Chesapeake & Ohio Route to Washington* is the Official Route of the Department of State of Illinois. Special trains will leave Dearborn Station Saturday night and Sunday morning, September 17 and 18, arriving at Washington the following day. This route passes all the famous battlefields of Virginia via Gordonsville. On the return, tickets will be honored from Richmond, passing Lynchburg and Appomattox. Only $3 Washington to Richmond via the Potomac River and Old Point Comfort.

Special stop over privileges will be granted, enabling all to visit the battlefields without extra cost.

For circulars, maps and further information call or write, F. J. REED, C. P. A., 232 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

MERCURY had wings on his heels. He must have had sore feet.—Binghamton Leader.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

NO, MY dear girl, a cathoat is not necessarily made of pussy willow.—Boston Transcript.

Put Not Your Faith in Princes,

But rely implicitly upon the power to cure of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the third of a century old remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, debility, constipation, liver and kidney inactivity, rheumatism and nervousness. To make you eat, sleep and digest well this is the tonic. The delicate, the aged and convalescent use it with advantage. A wineglassful thrice a day.

"I AM losing flesh," said the butcher as the dog stole a sirloin steak.—Washington Star.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A DOG with fleas has pretty hard scratching to get along.—Binghamton Republican.

A. M. PIERSE, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE fog might be pointed out as England's air apparent.—Washington Star.

THE principal causes of sick headache, biliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beecham's Pills.

AN argument results from the collision of two trains of thought.—Washington Star.

SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THE carriage-making industry has turned out lots of good fellows in its time.

HEALTH TID-BITS save weak, nervous men. $1; trial 10c. Ohio Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

The "Prescription" builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay $500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Rancher and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. ④

THE Ram's Horn is published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at $1.50 per year.

"HARD lines," said Mr. Flunker, when he couldn't translate a passage in Homer.—Yale Record.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines,

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.
Printed testimonials sent on application. Address

The Swift Specific Co., ATLANTA, GA.

With housewives of all lands, all creeds and all ages is: **"Which is the best Cooking Stove?"** We answer this question to-day by proclaiming **"CHARTER OAK STOVES"** to be the best in every conceivable respect.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

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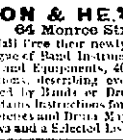


FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless medical remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send 4c. for circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. D.W.F. SEXTON, McVicker's Theatre Bldg. Chicago, Ill. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED; no knife; BOOK FREE. DRS. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED) The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, pails, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Caton College. 703 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota. A three years' Normal and Academic course of study. A complete English training school. Also the best patronized and best equipped BUSINESS and SHORTHAND SCHOOL IN THE WEST. Circulars free. LOW RATES. Enter any time. Shorthand taught by mail. Address T. J. CATON, President. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS TRADE MARK. ACTUAL SIZE. DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid glands. They arouse vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Magical effect on Kidneys and bladder. Conquer bilious nervous disorders. Establish natural DAILY ACTION. Beautify complexion by purifying blood. PURELY VEGETABLE. The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 40, carried in vest pocket, like lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS Send 15c for Burglar and Weather Protector. Circular Free. Pat. Slat, 10 E. 14 St., N. Y. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL

MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

Opens Aug. 31st, 1892 Closes Sept. 24th

The Largest Aggregation of Wonderful Attractions ever offered in the Northwest.

THE GRANDEST MUSIC.
BEST MECHANICAL DISPLAY.
FINEST ART COLLECTION.
GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Open from 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Daily, EXCEPT SUNDAYS. ADMISSION ONLY 25c.

DON'T FORGET THE DATES,
August 31st to Sept. 24th.

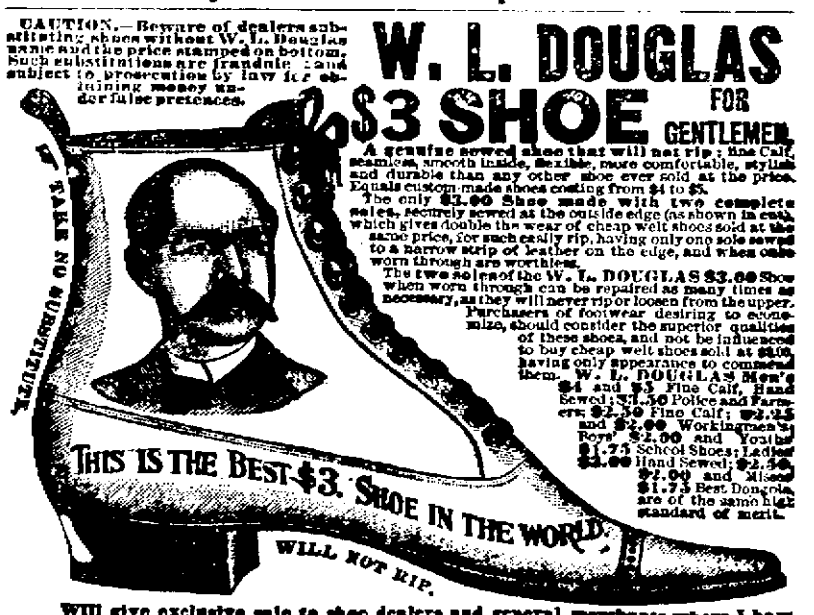
CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The only $3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of chap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when sole worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $3.00, having only appearance to commend them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $3 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; $2.50 Police and Farmers; $2.50 Fine Calf; $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's; Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' $3.00 Hand Sewed; $2.50, $2.00 and Misses' $1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

(ALSO THE WINNING TICKET.)

For President—
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice-President—
WHITELAW RIED,
of New York.

For Governor—
MAJ. W. H. UPHAM,
of Marshfield.

(Subject to Nomination by Rep. State Convention)

Republican Congressional Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a convention for the Ninth Congressional District will be held at the court house, in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wisconsin, on the 16th day of August, 1892, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for member of congress for such district. Also for transacting such other business as may come before the convention.

Each county in the district will be entitled to one delegate for every 300 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the republican nominee for congress in the year 1890, as follows:

Clark	5	Marathon	5
Taylor	2	Shawano	4
Price	2	Langlade	2
Ashland	6	Forest	1
Oneida	3	Florence	1
Lincoln	3	Marinette	4
Oconto	3		

By order of Congressional Committee.
W. H. FLETT, Chairman.
Dated at Merrill, Wis., July 18, 1892.

Repulican County Convention.

A Republican Convention for the County of Oneida is hereby called to meet at the Court House at Rhinelander on the 11th day of August A. D. 1892, at 4 P. M. for the purpose of electing 3 delegates to represent the said County at the state convention to be held at Milwaukee August 17, and to elect 3 delegates to attend the Congressional convention of the Ninth District to be held at Rhinelander, August 16, and to transact other business that may come before the convention. The basis of representation will be one delgate for every 50 votes or fraction thereof cast for Governor in the year 1890. The representation to which the several towns will be entitled to, being as follows:—

Town of Pelican	3
Town of Eagle River	4
Town of Hazelhurst	2
Town of Minocqua	2

Chairmen of the local committees are requested to see that caucuses are called in due season, and that a full representation is had at the Co. convention.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., Aug. 2, 1892.
W. L. BEERS, Chairman co. com.

THE MAN AND THE PLATFORM.

Some folks seem to think Spooner is the only republican who could be elected governor of Wisconsin.

Is he?

Hardly. The campaign cry of 1890 was, if we remember aright, "Anything to save Spooner."

But he couldn't be saved.

In that campaign he was put forward as the head and front of the little red school house theory. For that reason he is to-day a marked man among the Lutherans and the Catholics who always voted the republican ticket until 1890 and who will vote it again if given half a chance. They are as a rule an intelligent class of voters; they oppose the democratic doctrines of free trade and free silver, but they don't purpose giving up any part of the parents' right to guide the education of his child.

Would it be wise, in view of these undeniable facts, to put John C. Spooner at the head of our ticket this fall? Wouldn't it rather be the extremest folly?

Spooner knows his weakness. He doesn't want the nomination.

The democratic leaders know his weakness; they do want him to run.

Who started the Spooner boom?

The Milwaukee Journal. The suggestion that he be named by his party for governor appealed to the sentiment of the rank and file of republican editors throughout the state. But it doesn't appeal to their sober second thought. His is a name to conjure with. He is the James G. Blaine of Wisconsin; but he couldn't carry Wisconsin this fall on any platform and he knows it. Even George Peck could beat him.

Spooner is a man of fine feelings, big brain, stout heart, shrewed wit. He will always rank among the foremost men of his state, but it is doubtful if he will ever be its governor.

There are men in the republican party who can carry Wisconsin this fall; men who were not and are not identified with the Bennett law movement. The nominee must be a man of mature years, proven business capacity, honesty, courage and loyalty, a man thoroughly identified with the material interests of the state—such a man as Maj. W. H. Upham, if he is to win Wisconsin back to republicanism.

And there musn't be any mistake about the platform. The cranks must not be allowed to make it. Already they have jeopardized republican supremacy in three of the states that have until lately given the largest republican majorities.

Let the Republicans of Wisconsin—not a crowd of Milwaukee politicians run the next convention.

The foreign correspondents haven't started a European war for nearly a fortnight.

First learn your own exact standing before you fully decide to give the devil his due.

Grover Cleveland is fat, flaccid and fifty-five. He is no more a great patriot than W. W. Dudley and quite as much a politicat as D. B. Hill.

To Mount a Coach.

"There is such a difference," said a man on the piazza at a Claremont tea a few days ago, "in the way a woman mounts or descends from a coach or drag. There is a certain skill about it which comes only from considerable practice. A woman in America scarcely gets enough experience to acquire this, but many American women who have coached a great deal in Europe show this schooling at once. She should use only one hand to touch the coach and the other should rest on the shoulder of the groom or the gentleman who is assisting her. Above all, she should show and know no fear, a condition of confidence that is rarely acquired except after many mounts."

The Compass Plant.

On the western prairie is found what is called the compass plant, which is of great value to travelers. The long leaves at the base of its stem ar placed, not flat, as in plants generally, but in a vertical position, and present their edges north and south. The peculiar propensity of the plant is attributed to fact that both surfaces of its leaves display an equal receptivity for light (whereas the upper surfaces of the leaves of most plants are more sensitive to light than the lower); the leaves thus assume a vertical position, and point north and south. Travelers on dark nights are said to feel the edges of the leaves to ascertain the point of the compass.

Teaching Patriotism.

Educating patriotism in children may occasionally lead to unsatisfactory occurrences. At Belgrade, in Servia, two hundred such juvenile patriots met to play at soldiers. They began throwing little stones at each other, slowly increasing the missiles in size, and when victory hesitated in declaring itself for either party they took to sticks and pocketknives and assaulted each other. Some women and men trying to make peace were driven away with stones. A few officers of police looked on and enjoyed the lively and practical way of inculcating patriotic sentiments. When the little warriors were finally separated nine boys were seriously hurt, a few of them dying of their wounds and a large number were for weeks put hors de combat.

Early Value of Horses.

Horses are not valued at higher rates now than in the earlier ages of the world, if we estimate prices paid for them according to the price of food, which seems to be a fair standard of comparison. In King Solomon's time an Egyptian horse—the best horses were then procured from Egypt—cost one hundred and fifty shekels, about eighty-five dollars. Six hundred years after Solomon, in the time of Xenophon, Seuthis the Thracian paid fifty drachmae, or about one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the steed on which he rode during the retreat of the Ten Thousand.

Valuable Ashes.

Recently a very large concern which has been manufacturing gold watch cases in Bond street, New York, for many years, decided to go out of business. After all the other arrangements had been concluded the building was sold, the sellers reserving the right however, to remove everything except the exterior walls. The inner walls and floors were taken out and burned, and the ashes were carefully searched for gold dust and filings. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of gold is said to have been recovered in this manner.

A Texas Woman's Great Ranch.

Richard Harding Davis thus writes of a lady who runs a Texas ranch: "When ladies go to call on Mrs. Richard King, after they have reached the front gate they have to drive ten miles up the walk to the front door. But the baker, when he wants to get at the kitchen, must drive thirty miles from the back gate. Mrs. King lives on her ranch forty-five miles south of Corpus Christi. Over her acres roam one hundred thousand head of cattle. These are attended by three hundred cowboys and twelve hundred ponies. When there comes an order from a Chicago butcher for one thousand head of cattle, it is but short work to round them up and send them on their way. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would find this life ideally patriarchal. And none the less so by reason of the modern improvements of the home and house parties of this lady of large acres and many cattle."

Real Estate Loan and Insurance EXCHANGE.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each.
Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Time given purchasers who intend buying.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

• • • LOANS • • •

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and mae a specialty ' of writing Eire Insurane at Equitable Rates.

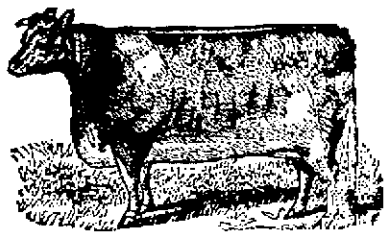
- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Daven Street. **PAUL BROWNE.**

The New North-$1.50

F. A. HALLET & CO.,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute

is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated at.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KIETH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin

FOR SALE BY . . . . .
BEERS,
The Leader in Gent's Furnishings,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The Price Tells.
The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

The Giant Sleigh Man'fg Co.

—Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

C. KRUEGER,

THE LEADING

PHOTOGRAPHER

Crayon,
India Ink,
Oil, Water Colors
and Paste! Portraits
A Specialty.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room!

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET. - - - RHINELANDER, WIS

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Company.

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance.....$1.50
If not paid in advance..... 2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion. cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Clark
County Clerk.....E. P. Brennan
Sheriff.....L. Merikle
District Attorney.....A. W. Shelton
County Judge.....J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court.....Lige Sturdevant
Supt. of Schools.....A. D. Frideaux
Surveyor.....T. Lennon
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner..... J. Jewel.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor,

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

erman Lutheran Church.

SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school. REV. J. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon.....11:00 a. m.
Sunday School.....12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY.

Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meetin..... 7:30 p. m

All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. CROFOOT, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hilderbrand, N G

D D FELLOWS' CAMP.

PELICAN EMCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month.
E L Dimick, chief patriarch. R Bastian, scribe

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. OF P.

Flambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. OF V.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kennan' Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections *sharply* looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

FIRST NATIONAL.
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, - - Wisconsin
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
--First-class Hotel in Every Respect,—
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates $1.50 per day.

LOCAL TIME TABLES

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.

NORTH BOUND

No. 3—Limited.....4:13 A. M
No. 13—Accommodation..... 1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....3;00P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 16—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M
No 14—Accommodation.....10:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:46 P. M

GEO. H. STOGH, AGENT

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie R'y

TRAINS WEST.

No. 2—Mail and express.....10:12 p. m.
No. 87—Passenger..... 7:33 a m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight and Accommodation.....9:47 a m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 86—Passenger.....6:27 p m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4—Mail and Express.....3:23 a m
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....5.45 p m
No. 8—Makes good connections for M. & N. Ry at Pembline.

Nos. 3 and 4 daily. Other trains daily excep Sunday. Nos. 2 and 87 make close connection at Bradley for Tomahawk. Nos. 86 and 87 make close connection at Cameron Junction to and from points on Omaha Ry. No. 21 makes good connections for points on C. M. & St. P. Ry. via Heafford Junction.

TOWN BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

June 29, 1892, 3 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call, all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion application of H. E. Chesnut to transfer his liquor license to Farraut & Johnston was accepted, providing said Farraut & Johnston execute the necessary bond. On motion application of Edson & Danielson for liquor license was refused. On motion applications of P. Lafonce and P. O'Narey were accepted. On motion the following bills were allowed and chairman and clerk instructed to draw order for same:

No.	To	Fund	Amt.
123	W W Carr,	general	$ 3 50
124	The Edw P Allis Co	"	15 00
125	Ball & Schliesman	"	5 00
126	E B Chandler	"	25 00
127	Lon Merickle	"	3 15
128	F D Briggs	pauper	15 00
129	A Couro & Son	"	15 01
130	A Couro & Son	"	5 00
131	A couro & Son	"	16 33

On motion the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, that the town treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to transfer $2,000 from the pauper fund to the school fund.

On motion chairman and clerk were instructed to draw orders for salaries of police, health officer and town clerk.

The following ordinance was read and on motion adopted;

AN ORDINANCE granting permission to erect and maintain a system of telephones, or a telephone exchange in the village of Rhinelander, in the town of Pelican, Oneida county, state of Wisconsin. Be it ordained by the town board of supervisors of the town of Pelican, Oneida county, state of Wisconsin:

SECTION 1. That the Wisconsin Telephone company and its successors and assigns be and they are hereby granted the right of way through, in and upon the streets, sidewalks, alleys and public grounds, in the village of Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, for the use and purposes of therein and thereon to erect, maintain and use all the necessary poles or posts of wood, iron, or other suitable material, and the necessary wires successfully to operate and use a system of telephones or telephone exchange, in the village of Rhinelander, aforesaid, provided that the said Wisconsin Telephone company and its successors and assigns shall maintain and use (under proper and reasonable restrictions and rules) an office, and operate on lines of telephone wire at some convenient point in said village; and shall so set said poles or posts, and place the wires thereon in such places and in such manner as not to interfere with travel on said streets, sidewalks, alleys and public grounds aforesaid, and shall put and keep in good order all those parts of the same interfered with or used in the erection of said poles or posts and shall hereafter so maintain the same in like good order.

SEC. 2. Said poles shall be so set as not to interfere with the flow of water in any gutter or drain in said village, and the points of location shall be determined under the direction of the street commissioner or the civil engineer.

SEC. 3. The said board of supervisors expressly reserve the right to grant the right of way through, in and upon said streets, sidewalks, alleys and public grounds for the erection, maintenance and size of necessary poles or posts or wires of any telephone company or individual whenever requested, the same not to interfere with proper and successful use of the rights hereby granted to the said Wisconsin Telephone company its successors or assigns.

SEC. 4. The town board of supervisors of said town shall enact such ordinances as may become necessary for the protection of telephone poles, fixtures and wires against abuse and injury.

SEC. 5. Said town shall have the right at any time to repeal, alter or amend said ordinances, and all and any provision thereof as it may see fit.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A. W. BROWN,
Chairman Town Board of Supervisors.

Attest:
WM. W. CARR, Town Clerk.

On motion board adjourned until July 7, 1892, at 7:30 p. m.
WM. W. CARR, Clerk.

Before Starting on a Journey

a person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickets and best service. If you contemplate a trip to or from Milwaukee, Chicago and points East and South and Ashland, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points North and West, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's Latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design, convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to
J. N. ROBINSON, D. P. A.
Milwaukee, Wis.
or to JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.
Chicago, Ill.

The Cover block on Stevens street will be finished and ready for occupancy August 1. There will be two store rooms or shop rooms well finished with handsome plate fronts, hardwood floors, for rent at easy rates; also two offices on the first floor and three on the second floor. Water in the building, and all wood work inside and outside will be recinated with fire-proof liquid recinate so that it will be impossible for any part of it to burn. Apply to
PAUL BROWNE, Agent,
or to J. Cover, Ashland, Wis.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 23d, 1892, viz:

Magdelehne Hilber, H.E. No.6,865 for the N.E. ¼ S. W. ¼, and Lot 3, Sec 30 T. 37, R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. E. Hilber, Casper Faust, Lewis Miller, of Rhinelander, Wis., and Ben Hilber, of Marathon City, Wis. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

july 14-6t-aug. 18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
July 5, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 20th, 1892, viz:

Oscar E. Klein, H. E. No. 6,846 for the W ½ N W ¼ and Lot 4 Sec. 19, T. 37 N. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Louis Goetsch, John Labby, Henry Martin, Charles Williams, of Rhinelander, Wis.
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

july 14-6t-aug. 18

Special Town Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the town of Pelican in the county of Oneida that a special town meeting will be held in said town at the hose house on Rives street in the village of Rhinelander in said town on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1892, for the purpose of:

First: Resolved, that there be and there is hereby levied in the town of Pelican in Oneida county, Wisconsin, for the purpose of building a sewer from the corner of Phillip street and Thayer street in the Village of Rhinelander in said town, south on Thayer street to the Wisconsin river, a tax of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars ($3,939.00.)

Second: Resolved that there be and there is hereby levied in the town of Pelican in Oneida county, Wisconsin, for the purpose of building sewers in the village of Rhinelander in said town as follows: on Davenport street from the Wisconsin river to Stevens street; on Brown street from Rives street to King street; and on Stevens street from Davenport street to King street, a tax of twenty-two hundred and forty dollars ($2,240.00); a request for such meeting having been duly made to me in writing by twelve qualified voters of said town, specifying as aforesaid the objects for which such meeting is to be held.

Said business will be considered and the vote on said resolutions will be taken at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this 21st day of July A. D., 1892.
july 21- WM. W. CARR.

THE MERRILL
Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure Co.
Furnishes an absolute cure for Drunkenness, Morphine, Tobacco and Kindred Habits. Full information, terms and treatise on these diseases furnished to those interested.
L. B. COLLIER, M. D. Manager,
Merrill, Wis.

MERCHANTS STATE
BANK.
Capital, $50,000.
Earned Surplus, $10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits.

ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO
Complete Abstract of all Lands in Oneida County.
A General Land Business Transacted
Office in Court House.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

Lake View House.
CHAS. WILSON, PROP.
Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

Are You Going to Build?
. . . IF SO . . .
Look Over **M. H. GREENLY'S** Prices on
Sash, Doors, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Screen Doors, Kitchen Utensils
GASOLINE STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, TC.
Opera House Block Rhinelander, Wis.

My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.
W. S. JEWELL.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.
AMERICA'S
Greatest · Furnishers
317 to 327, GRAND AVE., MILWAUKEE.

THE CAREFUL MAN

Must be careful always. It is useless to save your money and hide it in your boots, then to throw it at every noise you hear. If you should save your money to buy furniture and listen to Tom, Dick and Harry, who say, "We can sell you furniture cheaper than Lappen because he depends $50,000 a year for advertising and of course some one has to pay for this." Yes, that's true. Lappen pays for all this.

Lappen sells twenty times more furniture than any other furniture house in the state. Then why shouldn't Lappen spend twenty times as much in advertising?

"The proof of the pudding is the eating."

$16.50 Chamber Suits for $14.00
17.50 Chamber Suits for $15.50
20.00 Chamber Suits for $17.50
25.00 Chamber Suits for $21.00
27.50 Chamber Suits for $23.50
33.00 Chamber Suits for $28.00
35.00 Chamber Suits for $31.00
37.50 Chamber Suits for $33.50
$42 Chamber Suits for $38

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's · Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.
JAS. GLEASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH ANN GAME.
Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
--Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

J. R. BINDER,
(Successor to D. L. JENKINSON & CO.)
Will Close Out, For 30 days only, at COST An Immense Assorted Stock of
WATCHES
Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.
In order to make room for an Entire New Stock.
This Great Sacrifice Sale will only last 30 Days, and all should see the Bargains.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules are of great value.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure hives.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

JAMES G. DUNN'S
City Dray Line.
Will attend promptly to any business in that line.

W.D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamat, Fire Clay and Brick
Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.
Ripans Tabules: a standard remedy.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A REPORT from the conference committee on the sundry civil bill was presented to the United States senate on the 25th. A resolution was introduced requesting the president to open negotiations to secure and maintain the uniform value of silver as a money metal throughout the world....In the house the conference report on the general deficiency bill was nonconcurred in and a new conference was ordered.

IN the senate on the 26th the report of its conferees on the deficiency bill was adopted, leaving only the sundry civil bill to be disposed of. Mr. Hale's resolution as to the relative effects of the republican policy of "protection," and the democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only," was discussed. The nomination of Judge Shiras as a supreme court justice was confirmed....In the house bills were passed setting apart lands in Oklahoma territory for school purposes, and forbidding railroads to charge over three cents per mile on passenger fare in the Indian territory and Oklahoma. The conference report upon the deficiency bill was agreed to. The appropriations amount to $5,900,319, being $523,559 less than as passed by the senate and $1,081,087 more than as passed by the house.

THE anti-option bill was discussed in the senate on the 27th, a bill was passed to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws of the United States and the following nominations were confirmed: Watson A. Sperry, of Delaware, to be minister to Persia; Truxton Beale, of California, to be minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece, and A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, to be comptroller of the currency. A resolution permitting foreign exhibitors to bring into the United States skilled laborers from abroad in connection with the world's fair was passed....In the house a motion to concur in the $5,000,000 world's fair appropriation made by the senate for the world's fair was carried, 117 yeas, 105 nays.

IN the senate on the 28th a motion favorable to the anti-option bill was passed and the house resolution for final adjournment was referred to the appropriation committee. An eight-hour law as to public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia was passed....In the house a favorable report was made on a bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the southern flood sufferers. Filibustering tactics were pursued to defeat the world's fair appropriation and a motion to adjourn sine die on the 30th was passed.

THE Hale resolution as to the relative merits of the republican policy of "protection" and the democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only" was discussed the entire day in the senate on the 29th....In the house Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, read extracts from a people's party campaign book in which the charge of drunkenness on the floor was made, and Mr. Watson, of Georgia, the author, will have a chance to submit his proof before an investigating committee. The remainder of the day was spent in filibustering over the world's fair amendment.

DOMESTIC.

THE labor organization in New Orleans caused the arrest of several merchants who kept their stores open Sunday.

JOHN H. WYNNE murdered his wife and stepdaughter at Burns, Tenn., and soon after he was lynched by a mob.

A. B. HEPBURN, of New York, has been named for comptroller of the currency, to succeed Mr. Lacey, resigned.

A FIRE at North English, Ia., destroyed all but two buildings in the town.

A HEAVY thunderstorm in St. Paul did a large amount of damage to property, but no fatalities were reported.

A SEWER in St. Louis exploded, wrecking several buildings, killing seven persons and fatally injuring many others.

THE total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were $153,857,543; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, $146,035,615; increase, $7,822,128.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco.

FURTHER advices from the great fire at Bay City, Mich., show that 235 dwellings, two churches, thirty stores and saloons, three hotels, thirty-eight barns, twenty-four lumber yards, four roller rinks and several other structures were burned. Jesse M. Miller, an old resident, was burned to death. Hundreds of persons were homeless.

KAVANAUGH TIPTON, Thomas Howard and George Rayburn were shot and killed near Frenchburg, Ky., by a horsethief named Hurley.

A FIRE in the American Cracker Company's building in New York city caused a loss of $800,000.

DURING a heavy thunderstorm thousands of small frogs were rained down upon Port Morris, N. J.

THE British steamer Coquitlane and her cargo of seal skins, recently seized by the United States government at Alaska, have been released upon the payment of $125,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the act to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada.

THE terrible heat still prevailed throughout the country on the 26th. In Chicago seventeen deaths occurred, and in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities and towns numerous deaths and many cases of prostration were reported.

EVIDENCES of an anarchist plot to murder H. C. Frick were said to be developing at Pittsburgh, and several persons charged with being accomplices of Bergman, who shot Mr. Frick, have been arrested.

THE police of Boise City, Idaho, ordered all Japanese residents to leave the city, and the order was generally complied with.

FARMERS in South Dakota were complaining of the great scarcity of laborers to gather the bountiful harvests. Several thousand farm hands were needed in the central counties.

IN Philadelphia Stock Broker Charles B. Page, junior member of E. D. Page & Bro., was killed in his office by Ronald Kennedy, a customer, who committed suicide.

HUDSON, Wis., and the surrounding country was visited by the most severe storm ever known in that section. Stores in town were flooded and great damage was done to crops.

THE steamer City of Paris has beaten the record for the western trip across the Atlantic. Her time was 5 days, 15 hours and 55 minutes.

FIRE almost totally wiped out the little town of Dane Station, Wis.

THE entire business part of Oakesdale, Wash., except the Commercial block, was burned. Loss, $250,000.

THE business portion of Bodie, Nev., was burned, the loss being $100,000.

THE bank at El Reno, O. T., was robbed by two men of $10,000.

THE 750,000 acres of land in California forfeited to the government by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have been opened to settlement.

THE supreme court of Michigan has declared the legislative apportionment of 1891 unconstitutional and ordered the elections for senators and representatives to be called under the act of 1881.

FOUR men were killed and a fifth fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler in Hartnell & Smith's shingle mill near Gaylord, Mich.

THERE was a killing frost in Montana on the 28th. At Harve the mercury was down to 30. The cold wave was general over British Columbia.

THE heat in Chicago on the 28th caused twenty-one deaths and twenty-six prostrations. In the evening a cool wave came to the relief of sweltering humanity.

TEXAS fever was raging in Oklahoma, wiping out whole herds of cattle.

THREE children were suffocated in a closet at Medford, Mass. They pulled the door shut and a spring lock made them prisoners.

ONE-HALF of the town of Sisson, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

IN New York city there were thirty-eight deaths from the heat on the 28th and ten in Philadelphia. The weather had become cooler.

AT the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 29th aggregated $991,715,149, against $1,052,903,769 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 13.1.

JULIUS WISE, a colored man, was hanged at Lexington Courthouse, S. C., for murder.

IN the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 29th numbered 93, against 187 the preceding week and 247 for the corresponding week last year.

LEE MCDANIELS (colored) was hanged by a mob at Oaks Crossing, Tenn., for an attempted assault on Clemmie Woods, a young white lady.

FRANK PARROTT, 22 years of age, shot and killed Annie Clover, aged about 17, at Cameron, Mo., and then shot himself dead. Jealousy was the cause.

GEORGE HITE and his son were suffocated by gas while digging a well at Uniontown, Ind.

A COUNTERFEIT of the two-dollar silver certificate has appeared in Richmond, Ind., and government experts pronounced it the most deceptive counterfeit ever issued.

PETER EDWARDS (colored) was hanged at Camden, Ala., for the murder of Conrad Knight. It was Edwards' 19th birthday.

JOHN REDMOND, a blacksmith, was found guilty in Chicago of the murder of Dr. Wilder and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

ALEXANDER BERGMAN, the anarchist, who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick at Pittsburgh, Pa., was given a hearing and held for trial at the September sessions in $24,000 bail.

APPLICATION was made at Indianapolis for the appointment of a receiver for the Order of the Iron Hall, one of the many secret benevolent organizations of the country.

IT was estimated that the troubles at Homestead and other Carnegie plants now a month old have cost $1,000,000 besides the loss of life and wounds of victims.

GUSTAV RIEDEL shot his wife and then shot himself at Clinton, Mass. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

ANDY BESHEARS and John Willis were lynched by a mob in Campbell county, Tenn., for criminally assaulting Mrs. William Dilks.

IN New York city 170 persons died of the heat during the eight days ended on the 29th and nearly 300 others were prostrated.

DURING the six days ended on the 29th ninety-six persons died from the heat in Chicago and 200 others were prostrated.

CHARLES WINN and Will Atwell, two farm hands near Evansville, Ind., quarreled, and in the fight which followed both were killed.

FRANK OGDEN, a guard at the prison in Jeffersonville, Ind., was made totally blind by the heat.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THELAS M. BISSELL, the inventor of the Bissell chilled plow, died at his home in South Bend, Ind., aged 68.

MRS. ELLEN MURPHY, a native of Dublin, Ireland, died at the home for the aged in Kansas City, Mo., at the age of 106 years.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: California, Third district, S. G. Hilborn (rep.), Fifth, Eugene F. Loud (rep.); Arkansas, Second district, W. B. Heartzel (people's), Sixth, Robert Neil (dem.) on the 759th ballot; Minnesota, Fifth district, Loren Fletcher (rep.); Washington, J. C. Van Patten and F. M. Knox (people's).

JOHN REED, a member of the old Boston publishing firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, died in Boston, aged 80 years. He was lieutenant governor of the state in 1851 and a member of congress for several terms.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows: Maine, First district, Thomas B. Reed (rep.), renominated; Ohio, Fifteenth district, H. C. Voorhees (rep.); North Carolina, Second district, J. E. Woodward (dem.); Arkansas, Second district, C. R. Breckinridge (dem.), renominated; Indiana, Thirteenth district, Charles G. Conn (dem.).

MOSES S. BEACH, who was for more than twenty years either a part owner or sole proprietor of the New York Sun, died at his home at Peekskill in his 70th year.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will leave Washington to spend the month of August at Loon Lake with Mrs. Harrison just as soon as congress adjourns.

THE Wisconsin democrats will hold their state convention in Milwaukee August 31 to nominate a state ticket.

THE Minnesota republicans in convention at St. Paul nominated Knute Nelson for governor, D. M. Clough for lieutenant governor, F. P. Brown for secretary of state and Joseph Bobleter for treasurer. The platform indorses President Harrison's administration, favors protection, recommends arbitration for settling disputes between labor and capital, favors excluding objectionable classes of immigrants and liberal pensions for old soldiers.

JUDGE MILTON S. ROBINSON, member of the Indiana appellate court, died at his home at Anderson from the effects of the heat. He was a republican congressman from 1874 to 1878.

DR. J. E. OSBORNE, of Rawlins, was nominated by the democrats of Wyoming for governor at the state convention in Laramie. H. A. Coffeen was nominated for congress.

THE people's party of Colorado in convention at Denver nominated a full state ticket, headed by D. H. Waite for governor.

THE following congressional nominations were made: Indiana, Eighth district, W. S. Carpenter (rep.), Tenth, Thomas Hammond (dem.); Nebraska, First district, A. W. Field (rep.); Missouri, Fifteenth district, Mr. Morgan (dem.), Ninth, Champ Clarke (dem.); Illinois, first district, Alfred Clark, Second, Edward Connor, Third, J. H. Randall, Fourth, W. H. Van Ornum (all people's party.)

JOSEPH TURNEY, ex-state treasurer of Ohio, died at Cleveland, aged 70 years.

ALEXANDER K. CRAIG, member of congress from the Twenty-fourth district, died at his home in Claysville, Pa.

FRANCIS B. BREWER died at his residence in Westfield, N. J., aged 72 years. He was a member of the Forty-eighth congress.

CHARLES H. HARDIN, ex-governor of Missouri, died at Mexico, that state, aged 72 years.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Iowa, Sixth district, E. S. Owens (people's); California, Sixth district, Hervey Lindley (rep.); Minnesota, First district, James A. Tawney (rep.); Missouri, Ninth district, R. H. Norton (dem.).

FOREIGN.

EIGHTY houses were destroyed by fire at Mule, a town in the Tyrol, and 900 persons were made homeless. The loss amounted to $250,000.

AT Guhen, Ireland, an insane woman seized her three children, one after the other, and held them head downward in a pot of boiling water until they were dead.

FOUR of the conspirators convicted of complicity in a plot to murder Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and his prime minister, were executed at Solin.

JOHN GURD, the murderer of the uncle of his sweetheart, Florence Adams, and of Policeman Moulton, was hanged at Dewezies, England.

HENRY ADAMS, of New Hampshire, and James Deeresby Walton, an Englishman, were scorched to death in an attempt to reach the crater of a volcano near Colima, Mexico.

A JEWISH innkeeper living near Warsaw, Russia, and his wife and five daughters were murdered by a band of robbers.

GLADSTONE'S majority in the house of commons has been reduced to forty by a recount of the votes in Greenock, Scotland.

DURING a storm in the bay at Toronto, Ont., a sailboat was capsized and five women and one man were drowned.

PARRY LUNT and John Wilson, manager and cashier respectively for the firm of Reynolds & Gibson, cotton brokers in Liverpool, were charged with embezzling $750,000.

LATER.

IN the United States senate on the 30th ult. the anti-option bill went over until the next session in December. A bill was passed appropriating $1,000 to mark by a suitable column the birthplace of James Madison, fourth president of the United States, near Port Conway, Va. In the house no progress was made with the world's fair matter, and an adjournment was taken out of respect to the memory of Representative Craig.

THE cotton factorage and commission firm of Bickman & Moore at New Orleans failed for over $250,000.

KELLEY, Claude, Walter and Charles Forney, aged respectively 15, 13, 11 and 9 years, and Alvin and Winther Brock, aged 16 and 12 years, were drowned near Arlin, Ky., by the upsetting of a boat on the river.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation commanding all persons in Wyoming to keep the peace and cease opposition to the law.

SIXTY striking families moved out of the company houses at Homestead, Pa., and as soon as the houses were put in repair they would be occupied by nonunion workmen.

FIRE consumed the home of Frederick Smith at Windsor, Ont., and Mrs. Smith and her daughter were fatally burned.

ANTHONY KENNEDY, the only man ever elected to the United States senate as a know-nothing, died in Baltimore, aged 82 years.

SEVEN robbers were shot by the authorities at Santos, Mex., for the murder of a merchant named Francisco Vallejo and his wife.

THE La Lauraine, a French steamer, covered the distance between Havre and New York in 6 days 17 hours and 30 minutes, breaking all previous records by six hours.

CATHERINE TILLA (colored) died in New Orleans, aged 112 years.

THE jury in the Alice Mitchell case at Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of Freda Ward, returned a verdict finding the prisoner insane and recommending that she be confined in an asylum.

MRS. KATE LIBAGER was buried at the Delaware county (Ind.) infirmary, aged 100 years lacking a few months.

IN the second series of the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 30th ult. were: Philadelphia, .643; Brooklyn, .613; Cleveland, .613; New York, .515; Baltimore, .571; Boston, .571; Cincinnati, .538; Washington, .429; Chicago, .429; Pittsburgh, .385; Louisville, .286; St. Louis, .231.

AFTER THE IRON HALL.

It Is Said to Be Insolvent—Application Made for the Appointment of a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—Friday afternoon Hawkins & Smith, attorneys for Albert Baker, Homer Sampsel and Daniel Kreffer, filed a lengthy complaint in the superior court for the appointment of a receiver for the Order of the Iron Hall, a mutual benefit association, with life insurance, sick and disability benefit and maturity fund features. The allegations upon which the application for a receiver is based are that the institution is insolvent and that under the management of the present officials the assets will be wasted and the policyholders defrauded.

The complaint charges recklessness and extravagant payment of salaries and the expenditure of large sums of money for traveling expenses and pretended claims, amounting in one year to over $50,000, which sum, says the complaint, was appropriated and used in the pretended payment of expenses. It is also alleged that at different times all the general fund has been exhausted and large sums of money have been taken from the reserve fund and placed in the general fund instead of allowing it to remain sacred to pay the benefits and claims of the members.

That part of the complaint devoted to the liabilities of the order shows its maturing obligations to be tremendous. It alleges that the corporation is indebted for maturing benefits for the remainder of the year 1892 over $1,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits over $325,000. For 1893 it is indebted for maturing benefits $4,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits over $656,000. For 1894 it is indebted for maturing benefits $6,000,000, for sick and disability benefits $650,000. For 1895 it is indebted for maturing benefits over $9,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits over $650,000. It is alleged that the reserve fund in the hands of the branches amounts to only about $1,200,000, only one-seventh of which is available each year for the payment of liabilities.

[The Order of the Iron Hall was instituted in Indianapolis several years ago and its general offices are located there. It was the product of the fruitful brain of Emil Kenedy, whose scheme several years ago to build a double-track narrow-gauge railroad from New York to San Francisco got him some celebrity and attracted some attention. The Iron Hall had a phenomenal growth from the time of its institution. Its membership at the beginning of 1891 was reported to be 58,906 and in 1892, 65,291. Its membership at present is about 70,000, distributed among over 1,000 lodges in many states. The official statement of its assets January 1, 1892, gave them as $2,200,000. The income of the order is derived from assessments levied upon the members. Each assessment is $2.50 for each member, and in the history of the order the number of assessments has averaged from eighteen to twenty a year. Its income at present is over $3,350,000 a year. Since its organization the order has paid out $7,000,000 in sick, disability and death benefits. The exact assets are unknown until the various branches are heard from, but are estimated by the officers to be from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The Iron Hall pays a weekly sick benefit of $25. In case of death the holder of a policy upon which there is no deficit receives $1,000. At the end of seven years the holder of a policy receives $1,050 cash. If a policy lapses the holder gets nothing.]

GREAT SUFFERING.

Nearly 100 Persons Died from Heat in New York City on Friday, and About 300 Were Prostrated.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Friday was the worst and most malignant day of all the eight of affliction before the almost unprecedented hot visitation came to an end. The heat-weary and worn out inhabitants of the metropolitan region arose in the morning—most of them from sleepless pillows—and looked eagerly for some sign of the promised relief. Instead of coolness in the air it was hotter than ever.

The wind was from the south and blew only 3 miles an hour during the morning. The heat in the streets steadily increased. Horses fell down in the traces and died. All the up and down street cars were stopped at times until the horses that blocked the tracks could be relieved. The teams were relieved every mile along the lines, but even with that they toppled over every few blocks. Five principal street car companies have lost more than 200 horses in these eight days.

During the day there were reported ninety-four deaths directly attributable to the heat, and over 300 prostrations. One hundred and seventy persons have died of the heat in New York and its suburbs during these memorable eight days.

Half a dozen physicians have been kept in the sugar refineries in Williamsburg and Green Point by the American Sugar Refineries Company and they have treated over 700 men since the hot wave came. Eight of these men died. The cases were not reported to the police.

In Brooklyn the deaths from sunstroke Friday were twenty-seven.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Gov. Brown, was prostrated by the heat Friday and now lies at the Hotel Rennert in a critical condition. Mrs. Brown had just come back from Ocean City, where, with her husband, she attended the ball of the season last Saturday. Mrs. Brown is a beautiful woman and one of the leaders in Maryland society. She was about to visit her dressmaker when overcome in the street. There are four doctors in attendance to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Twenty-nine deaths were added to the results of the hot weather Friday, but relief is now at hand. A thunderstorm burst upon the city at night and the temperature has fallen several degrees.

Sentenced for Life.

CHICAGO, July 30.—John Redmond was on Friday found guilty of the murder of Dr. Wilder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The defense put in a plea of insanity. Redmond is the father of little Annie Redmond, whose abduction by Annie Gurley several years ago caused a great sensation. Mrs. Gurley was sent to Joliet for her crime. Redmond went insane through drink and the stealing of his daughter, and was confined for a time at the Eastern Illinois asylum at Kankakee. He was discharged as cured. He says he killed Dr. Wilde because he was intimate with his (Redmond's) wife, but this was proven to be untrue.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Exciting Scene Caused by Representative Watson's Charge That Members Had Been Drunk in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The world's fair matter was delayed in the house by a question of privilege raised by Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) relative to certain statements contained in a campaign book recently published by Representative Watson (Ga.) reviewing the action of the present congress and the positions taken by its members in the past. The house was plunged into a state of great confusion by an assertion by Mr. Watson that every word written in the book to which Mr. Wheeler alluded was literally true, and that he stood ready to defend every word. The assertion was greeted with prolonged hisses as the book charges that drunken members reel through the aisles of the house and drunken members speak upon grave issues.

The excitement over Mr. Watson's language grew more intense and he was called to order by Mr. Tracy (N. Y.) who was indignant over the wholesale charges against the house.

Mr. Watson was permitted to explain his language. The final chapter of the book was a summing up of the abuses of the day. Every line, he said, was a distinct point in the indictment and he had a right to read the entire paragraph as explaining the language objected to. The indictment should stand as it had been written. There was nothing new in it. There was not a charge in the book which had not been made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) respecting the failure of congress to keep its pledges. Members had been seen in a state of intoxication and every member knew it; the country knew it—through the representatives of the press. Because he had made the charge this democratic house wanted to make him a scapegoat. (Hisses.)

The speaker here interrupted the gentleman from Georgia and said he had been accorded the floor not as a matter of right, but as a matter of grace.

Mr. Watson testily retorted: "I do not want anything from this house as a matter of grace. [Applause on the republican side.] I will appeal from any decision it may make to the fair sense of justice which abides in the hearts of the American people. I scorn your courtesies and graces. You will hear me in my own right."

The house was now in complete uproar and hisses were heard from all sides. The speaker said that if the gentleman from Georgia did not proceed in order he would call upon the sergeant-at-arms to compel him to do so. The gentleman was permitted to explain his remarks by a vote of the house and he must respect the rights of the body.

Mr. Watson then proceeded to read from his book, but was again interrupted by Mr. McMillin, who said that Mr. Watson must confine himself to the question involving the charge of drunkenness, which was a flagrant violation of all the obligations of a member—a scandal upon the house of the gravest character.

Mr. Watson said that undoubtedly the charge hurt some members because it was true. They had planted the tree; why wonder at its fruits? This house could do what it liked about that paragraph and could deal with him (Watson) as it pleased. He defied contradiction of the charges.

Mr. Boatner (La.) introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the truth of Mr. Watson's charge relative to drunkenness of members of the house, and to recommend what course should be taken with respect to the member (Mr. Watson) if the charges are found to be untrue. Mr. Boatner asked for immediate action and after some debate the resolution was ruled to be privileged and was adopted without division.

The speaker appointed Boatner, of Louisiana, chairman; Wolverton, of Pennsylvania; Buchanan, of Virginia; Grant, of Vermont, and Simpson, of Kansas. Mr. Grant is the only republican member of the committee. The committee held a preliminary session in the afternoon and agreed to hold its investigations with closed doors.

The book which contains the extract objected to and which gave rise to the sensational scenes in the house is a people's party book entitled "Not a Revolt: It Is a Revolution," edited by Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

"There is nothing more singular than the infatuation of a system which has been weighed and found wanting, and over which hangs the sentence of doom. Belshazzar is repeated at every epoch, and wherever the mad king reaches his last evening on earth his feast is certain to be had. Revelry and wine and music within; the tread of Cyrus and his Persians without. The pampered aristocrats will listen to no warning until Daniel strides into the hall and the laugh of the voluptuary freezes on the lips of the quaking coward.

"The congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring. Drunken members have reeled about the aisles—a disgrace to the republic. Drunken speakers have debated grave issues on the floor, and in the midst of maudlin ramblings have been heard to ask: "Mr. Speaker, where was I at? Was I at?" Useless employes crowd every corridor. Useless expenditures pervade every department."

FACTS IN SMALL DOSES.

IT is rare indeed to find a blue-eyed person who is color-blind.

IDAHO is the only state whose name has never been satisfactorily accounted for.

IT requires $1,000,000 every twenty-four hours to run Uncle Sam's government.

THE points of the compass can be told from trees by very simple observations. The side of the tree upon which moss is found is the north. If the tree be exposed to the sun its heaviest and longest limbs will be on the south side.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Wiped Out by Fire.

The entire business district and depot buildings of the Northern Pacific and Duluth South Shore & Atlantic roads were burned at Iron River, together with most of the residence district. The loss, roughly estimated, is $200,000. The fire originated in a store building two blocks south of the Northern Pacific depot. The 1,500 inhabitants were without shelter or food. Iron River was practically built within a year, and was a mill town growing rapidly.

Death of Dr. Chapin.

Dr. Aaron L. Chapin, ex-president of Beloit college, died at his home in Beloit at the age of 75 years. He was one of Wisconsin's most distinguished men and a pioneer in Christian educational work in the state. He graduated at Yale and went to Milwaukee in 1842 and took charge of a church, and in 1850 was installed president of Beloit college, which position he held continuously till 1888, when he resigned because of failing health.

Death of Chief Buffalo.

The death of Chief Buffalo at his farm on the Red Cliffs reservation near Ashland ends a long line of prominent chiefs who have done much toward civilizing the Indians of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. He was in Washington several times on important missions and concluded treaties. His successor as chief of the Buffalo tribe will be his nephew, Antoine Buffalo.

An Old Indian Deed Recorded.

An old Indian deed given May 27, 1744, to Jonathan Carver for 15,000 acres of land in Eau Claire and adjoining counties was received at Eau Claire from Duluth, Minn., at the office of the register of deeds to be recorded. It is signed by two chiefs named Turtle and Snake. This is supposed to be a new step of the claimants in a matter which has been before congress twice.

A Successful Agent.

Tom Couch, an ex-slave, is very successful as the agent of a Green Bay gardener. On a recent trip to Neenah he sold 15,000 cabbage plants, 1,000 each of tomato and celery plants and 500 cauliflowers. During the war Tom was detailed as the keeper of Old Abe, the eagle carried by the Eighth Wisconsin.

The News Condensed.

Manager defeated Guy in two straight heats for a special purse of $1,500 at Janesville. The time was 2:16¾ and 2:15.

Alfred Green, an old colored man, died at Eau Claire from the effects of wounds on his head. The authorities suspect he was murdered.

It has been decided to hold the national Turner festival in Milwaukee July 21 to July 25, 1893.

Joseph Beyns, a boy aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at Sheboygan. He could not swim.

William and Edward Grotzmacher, brothers, were drowned in Rock river at Jefferson while bathing.

Burglars made an attempt to rob the post office at Waterford but were discovered. They secured a horse and buggy belonging to a farmer and fled.

Seth Bump, a lad of 16 years, living at McMillan, while handling a loaded revolver was fatally shot in the stomach.

The 9-year-old son of Andrew Christ, of Appleton, died in terrible agony of hydrophobia, the result of being bitten by a vicious dog several days ago.

F. Wieser has in his garden at West Bend a tree on which about 500 roses are abloom. It is about 7 feet high and has a foliage diameter of about 5 feet.

Frank Townsend, aged 20 years, a resident of Marinette, was drowned at Houghton, Mich., while attempting to rescue a person who had fallen into the river. Both were drowned.

Hudson was damaged to the extent of $50,000 by a storm.

A 9-year-old son of John Shannon, of Belmont, was caught in a reaper and may lose his right foot.

Gus Roswell, a young machinist, was almost instantly killed at the Berlin machine works by falling into a big planer.

Dr. Herbrot K. Adams, of Cornell university, has accepted the presidency of the Wisconsin state university, vice T. C. Chamberlin, resigned.

Mother Caroline, head and founder of the order of Notre Dame sisters in the United States, died at the Milwaukee convent.

Huber, the 10-year-old son of Charles W. Mott, immigration inspector, fell between two motor cars in Milwaukee and was killed.

L. H. Clark will resign his position as state high school inspector to take charge of the mathematical department of the River Falls normal school.

A. L. Stewart's tailor shop at West Superior was broken into for the third time in two months and $500 worth of goods was stolen.

J. H. Blackmer, aged 62 years, a resident of Beloit for fifty years, died the other night.

Alfred Green, a negro, died at Eau Claire from injuries on the head received in falling from a wagon. There were suspicions of foul play.

John Schagaberg, an employe of Coleman's mill at La Crosse, had his arm ground to pieces by being caught in a steam roller.

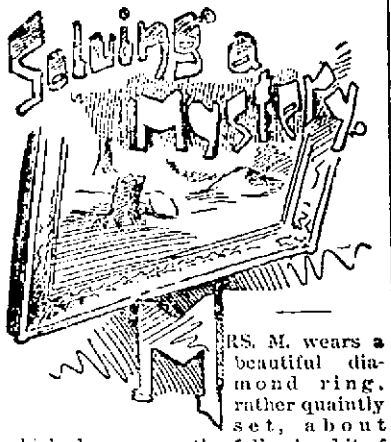
Peter Peterson, of Peshtigo, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased was 50 years old and leaves a family of grown up children.

Skeletons of a giant race were unearthed at Port Edwards. They seemed to have been buried in a row, as the bones were turned up by plowing and covered a distance of 3 or 4 rods.

The contract for building the old men's building at the veteran's home in Waupaca has been awarded John Stein and son, of Oshkosh, for $5,570. The building will be 136 feet long, with two wings 50x36 feet. The main part will be two stories high.

THE STORY TELLER

Solving a Mystery



MRS. M. wears a beautiful diamond ring, rather quaintly set, about which she gave me the following bit of history, which is interesting enough to bear repeating.

"Some years ago," said she, "I was a pupil at a well-known school in the blue-grass country. While there, the warmest and most lasting attachment I formed was for a young girl, about my age, from the interior of Georgia. Eva Ray was her name. She was not a favorite among the girls, being exceedingly quiet and reticent, which many wrongly attributed to pride; and I think it was the lonely life she led that first interested me in her and prompted me to make some overtures toward friendliness. These overtures, somewhat to my surprise, were promptly reciprocated, and, to the amazement of the other girls, we became warm and constant friends.

"When I came to know her intimately I found that she possessed some very lovely traits of character. A painful sensitiveness and the unhappy circumstances of her life combined to hold her aloof from most persons, although in my case she gave her full, unreserved confidence. At an early age Eva had lost both father and mother, and was left to the cold charity of an only uncle, who had sternly refused all assistance to her mother since her marriage, which he had strongly opposed. This uncle had so far relented as to place his orphaned niece at boarding-school, and she had gone from one to another until the present time, having seen her kinsman but once since her education began.

"She described him as a morose, eccentric man, who, though wealthy, lived in a manner almost parsimonious. He had a great passion for diamonds and, though he never wore any jewelry, possessed some valuable gems. A few of these, recently purchased, he had shown her during the visit, but nothing beyond what actual necessity required was granted her, and she returned to school with no very decided longings to make her home with him, as she would probably have to do after graduating.

"This was her final year at college, and the thought of the dreary, aimless life she must enter upon at its expiration did not tend to cultivate a disposition inclined to melancholy. I sincerely pitied her, and frequently mingled my tears with hers when she looked forward to the near, unattractive future.

"There were other events at work, however, which were liable to effect a change in her plans. Great difficulties arose between the north and south, culminating in a declaration of war. Not long after, my friend received a communication from her kinsman advising her to remain at college another term, as things were at that time in so unsettled a condition in the south, and inclosing a sufficient sum for the term. The dark clouds of war grew more and more dense, and threatened to overshadow the entire land. Eva received no further news for many months from her uncle, as communication became extremely difficult.

"At the close of vacation, as no letter came, she deemed it advisable not to return to school, as the sum that had been sent her for the next session was all the means she possessed, and the chances for a reimbursement were seemingly uncertain. Although I gladly offered her a home with me until brighter days should dawn, she gratefully declined, nor would she be contented to remain idle; but she secured a small school and began teaching.

"About this time a letter came from the south stating that her uncle was about to leave his plantation and go to Atlanta, where he could receive the medical attendance his rapidly declining health required. She wrote at once, asking permission to go to Atlanta and assist in nursing him, but no answer came to this, nor to several other letters which she wrote, so that she dared not make the attempt on such uncertainty. At the close of the war, after numerous inquiries about her uncle, she learned that he had died in Atlanta and that she was sole heir to whatever property the sad devastations of war had left.

"Not long after, Eva married a clever, energetic young man, who had been paying her close attention for some time, and as soon as practicable, after peace was declared, she and her husband went south, intending to make it their future home, if they found it advisable.

"Eva's first letter to me was not a very cheerful one, at which I cannot wonder, considering the state of things that she found. Of her uncle's death she could gain but meager information, as Atlanta was at this time a city of ruins, and its inhabitants were scattered broadcast, while the plantation, like hundreds of others on every hand, had fared but little better. Every building had been burned, with the exception of one or two cabins, and Simon, the faithful old servant in whose charge the place was left, had died just a few months before the arrival of its new mistress. His niece and her husband were living on the plantation, and doing what they could to care for it until its proper owner should come.

"'Their hearty welcome was the only reassuring thing we met with,' Eva wrote, and then went on to say: 'Simon's niece produced, from some secure hiding-place, an oil painting, which her uncle had most zealously guarded, and which he had repeatedly told her was to be placed in no other hands than mine. It was of great value to me, and on no account must it be lost or injured. I would understand the meaning of it, he told her, for his master had written to me concerning it.

"'As this letter which he mentioned had never reached me, of course I was perfectly at a loss to understand the meaning of the picture, and why this should have been so carefully guarded, when so much else that was more valuable was permitted to be destroyed.

"'My husband and I both examined it with the closest scrutiny. It appeared to be a bit of southern scenery of no great merit, and of no especial value as a work of art, so far as we were capable of judging. If I am not much mistaken, I saw it during my visit to my uncle, and I think he told me at the time that it was given to him by some artist who spent a week or two on his plantation, making a study of negro character for a picture he was shortly to begin. My uncle did not then seem to value it especially.

"'A careful examination of the picture revealed a portion of the frame that slid back, and in the cavity thus exposed to view nestled a key that evidently belonged to a small safe. This was at least one step toward a solution of the mystery; but a further and closer inspection afforded no other clew, although the frame was taken apart and each portion carefully examined.

"'My husband intends building a modest cottage on the old site, and entertains some hope that in clearing away the debris we may come across a buried safe, which may have been hidden somewhere beneath the house or in the cellar. Of course this is a very slender hope, for it is probable that if such were the case the safe was found and stolen, or its contents ruined by the fire.'

"In Eva's next letter, some months later, she wrote that she and her husband were in their new home, and affairs were looking less gloomy. When building on the old site it had been carefully examined, and an iron rod driven into the sandy soil wherever there seemed the least probability of a safe or box being concealed. The search was futile, and the mystery of the picture was as great a one as ever.

"Some two or three years later, Eva insisted on my making the visit long promised her, and a few weeks after I exchanged the blue grass fields and umbrageous woodlands of my native state for the white sands and majestic pine forests of Georgia.

"Our reunion was a very delightful one, and we both had innumerable things to talk over, so long had we been separated, and so insufficient had been the medium of letter writing. Eva had one sweet little girl, whom she had named after me, as I had been duly informed at the time. I found Mr. and Mrs. Evans living comfortably, but plainly, for, despite their industry, the depressed condition of the country made success a very slow matter, and Mr. Evans was greatly in need of capital to conduct his affairs prosperously.

"'If our picture could only be made to disclose its secret,' Eva would frequently say, as we sat and talked. In a spirit of fun she had the picture hung in my room opposite the foot of the bed, that I might unravel at my leisure the mystery connected with it, as I had always been noted in my schooldays for solving riddles and enigmas.

"I used to study it the first thing on awakening each morning, and soon grew familiar with its every feature. The picture seemed rather a hasty study than anything else. The sketch was a foreground with a fantastic pine stump and a large white bowlder pushing up through the sandy soil; in the middle distance was a decayed pine tree, over which a generous wild honeysuckle had thrown its mantle of green dotted with scarlet blossoms; while in the background there was a deep vista of dark, somber pines, whose majestic and tall brown trunks seemed carved pillars along the aisles of some dim cathedral.

"It was painted with that absence of detail, rarer then than now, and differed materially from the ideas of minutia in work I had gained at school. Aside from the useful hints on art that it gave me, it was a very Sphinx; and I began to accept my friend's opinion that the small key

"I HAVE FOUND IT!"

found in its frame was its only secret, and that this was now a useless one, since the safe had been either stolen or lost in the fire.

"I was extremely fond of morning and evening strolls, and should have indulged in many pleasant walks but for my great fear of snakes and lizards, which were numerous in that locality, though both reptiles were comparatively harmless. One morning, as there was some new fencing to be seen to, which lay beyond a distant belt of pine woods, I proposed that my friend and I should accompany her husband for the sake of the walk. Although far advanced in the autumn, the day was a beautiful one; and as we would be gone some hours, I took my sketch book along, while Eva carried some light sewing to while away the time until Mr. Evans was ready to return.

"The evergreen of the pines gave little indication of the season, and I missed the gorgeous coloring of my native woodlands at this time of the year, but there was something inescribably grand and imposing in the stately aisles of pines, with the winds piping strange and solemn anthems in ceaseless tones among the lofty branches, as if a distant organ were touched by invisible fingers.

"On the opposite side of the pine woods a large, white rock in an open space offered us an inviting place for rest, and, as the walk had been a long one, we sat down to await Mr. Evan's return. I opened my sketch book and began to work, and had been engaged on a sketch for some little time, when I held it out at arm's length to better criticise it. All at once I gave vent to a sharp exclamation of surprise, then joyfully waved the sketch book aloft.

"'Eureka!' I cried; 'I have found it!'

"'Found what? What is the matter?' asked Eva, coming to my side, with astonishment clearly portrayed on her face.

"'I have found it! I have found it!' I repeated, in intense delight.

"'What do you mean?' cried Eva, looking at me as if she thought I had lost my senses, rather than found anything.

"'The mystery is solved!' I exclaimed, excitedly. 'I hold the key to the picture, at last.'

"'How?' she asked, in blank amazement.

"'Look!' I continued, holding the sketch book before her. 'Do you not recognize the scene? The bowlder here in the foreground, and the fantastic stump; yonder the mass of honeysuckle that covers that pine log which has been cut or had fallen, since the picture had been painted. It all came to me like a flash when I held up the sketch.

"By this time Eva was quite as excited as I, and we were both bending closely over the drawing and compar-

A SMALL SAFE WAS EXPOSED TO VIEW.

ing it with the surrounding scene and our impression of the picture at the house, when Mr. Evans returned.

"'I wonder if it can be possible that any valuables are buried at this spot?' he said, thoughtfully, after he had closely inspected my sketch and looked about him.

"'I have not the least doubt of it!' I cried, emphatically. 'The chest is buried here, beneath this very rock. Eva's uncle doubtless selected this spot, as a picture was painted of it, and he thought it could be the more readily found by her. The letter that he sent her concerning this picture, and which never reached her, would have made everything clear.'

"I could scarce brook the impatience of waiting until spades had been procured from the house and Mr. Evans set to work with a hearty will, assisted by the husband of old Simon's niece. In a short while it became evident that the bowlder was a very large one, deeply imbedded in the ground, and certainly had not been disturbed for a great period, perchance not since its lodgement there ages ago.

"Though baffled by this fact for a time, I firmly maintained my ground that somewhere near this spot, at least, lay the buried treasure. At this point Eva suggested that as the key was found in the frame midway between the rock and the stump in the picture, perhaps the chest was buried between the actual rock and stump. Acting on this suggestion, the two diggers began work at a place midway between the two points, while Eva and I looked eagerly on and encouraged them.

"It was slow work, but after awhile they had excavated quite a hole. They dug down some two or three feet, and then began to dig out in different directions. It was now past noon and both the men stopped to rest, and then they began again with renewed energy. At last, as our hopes were beginning to weaken, one of the spades struck the decayed side of a pine box, and after a little more digging it was unearthed, and then opened.

"Mr. Evans gave a loud and hearty cheer as a small iron safe, brown with rust, was exposed to view. The mystery of the picture was at last solved.

"Some four thousand dollars in gold, and jewels that alone were worth double that amount, were found in the safe. It would be impossible to describe the joy of my friends at this fortunate discovery, or the gratitude they manifested toward me for my part in the matter. They would not permit me to refuse this beautiful ring, which was among the jewels; and when I married, a year later, among my wedding gifts was a handsome purse containing three hundred dollars in gold, which was given by those two grateful friends in the south.

"My little sketch proved a most lucky thing for all parties concerned," said Mrs. M. in conclusion. — Henry Cleveland Wood, in Demorest's Magazine.

—Verner—"Well, young Hardup married in haste. I suppose he's now repenting at leisure." Melton—"Not much; he has to hustle so lively for a living that he has no leisure."—King's Jester.

LORE OF THE MOLE.

The Fiercest Animal in the World in Proportion to Its Size.

"What is the fiercest animal in the world?" asked a writer of a zoologist.

"The mole," he replied. "You are surprised, but such, in my opinion, is the fact. People ordinarily look upon the mole as a sluggish and harmless creature, spending its life in groping blindly underground. As usual, the popular idea is a mistaken one. The mole is in reality the most ferocious and most active of animals. Imagine it magnified to the size of a tiger and you would have a more terrible beast than the world has yet seen. Though with defective powers of vision and therefore incapable of following its prey by sight, it would be agile beyond conception, springing this way and that as it went along, leaping with lightning quickness upon any creature which it met, rending it to pieces in a moment, devouring the yet warm and bleeding flesh and instantly seeking, with hunger insatiable, for a fresh victim.

"This creature would, without hesitation, devour a serpent twenty feet in length, and so tremendous would be its voracity that it would eat twenty or thirty such snakes in the course of a day. With one grasp of its teeth and a single clutch of its claws it could disembowel an ox, and, if it should happen to enter a fold of sheep or an inclosure of cattle, it would kill them all for the mere lust of slaughter. Let two such animals meet and how terrible would be the battle! Fear is a feeling which the mole seems never to entertain. In conflict with an adversary of its own kind its efforts are exclusively directed to injuring its opponent, without regard for its own protection. An examination of the skeleton of a mole will repay your trouble, so wonderful is its adaptation of structure to its manner of life. It looks like a veritable machine for digging, and it has several accessory bones which are not found in any other living beast, being discovered only in certain fossil forms.

"The mole is gifted with incredible activity. It pursues the earth worms on which it chiefly feeds with an energy that is untiring, and, when it has caught one, it devours the prey like a starving tiger, rending it with its powerful claws and teeth. Occasionally it will capture a bird and tear it to fragments, devouring eagerly the bleeding flesh. During the latter part of June Mr. Mole falls in love, and in his attachments he is as furious as in all other phases of his nature. At that period he can not meet another male of his kind without fighting, very often to the death. He constructs a bridal chamber for his chosen spouse at the intersection of two of his tunnels, so that there is more than one way of escape for himself and the young ones in case danger threatens. This chamber is partly filled with dried grass for a couch, and it is always at some distance from Mr. Mole's dwelling proper.

"The subterranean dwelling of Mr. Mole is a wonderful labyrinth. No human being could very well find his way about in it, supposing that its dimensions were sufficiently magnified to admit his passage through the maze of tunnels. The latter compose a network as complicated as that of the sewers of a metropolis. It must not be imagined that the animal burrows at random. On the contrary, it works on a well-defined system, though how it forms its burrows in such admirable straight lines, always laboring in the blackest darkness, is a mystery. The home of the beast is in a hillock, under the shelter of some tree or bank, so as to be inconspicuous. Here is its center of operations, from which regular roads lead off in different directions to its feeding grounds. If you dig into the hillock you discover a very elaborate and wonderful structure.

"The central apartment of the dwelling is a nearly spherical chamber, around which run circular passages, one on a level with the ceiling and the other at some height above. The upper circle is much smaller than the lower one. Five short and nearly vertical passages connect these galleries with each other. When Mr. Mole enters his house from one of the tunnels he has first to get into the lower gallery, thence to ascend into the upper gallery and so descend into the chamber. However, there is another entrance to the chamber from below by a passage which dips downward from the middle of the spherical room, then curving upward and finally opening into one of the bigger tunnels or highroads. Of these highroads there are seven or eight.

"Owing to the peculiar habits of the mole comparatively little is known about the animal and its ways. The use of this labyrinth and complicated system of tunnels, the latter usually extending over, or rather under, a very great space of ground, is in some degree a mystery. One object of the arrangement is doubtless that the owner, in case of alarm, shall be able to make his escape. By the continual pressure of the creature's fur the walls of the chamber and passages are rendered smooth, hard and polished, so that the roof will not fall in even after the most severe storm. The mole can swim excellently and it often sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining water to drink. In fact, it possesses most varied accomplishments, and I consider that in point of ferocity, activity and voracity it is superior even to the great cats of the tropics."—Washington Star.

Her Essay.

Friend—There was a good deal of fine thought contained in your graduation essay, Emily.

Graduate—I'm glad you liked it. I was terribly annoyed yesterday. You see, I didn't get it until late last night from the dressmaker's.—Judge.

The Dude's Argument.

He—Deah me, the days ought to have been made longer; don't you think?

She—I don't know.

He—Why, certainly they ought, you know. How can a fellah dwess four times in twenty-four hours and have time left to accomplish anything!—Life.

—A gold coin depreciates five per cent. of value in sixteen years of constant use.

IN PERSIA.

An Interesting Account of This Far-away Land.

Nasr ed-din, the Shah (that is, the king of kings), has reigned over Persia for nearly forty-four years, and is the same despot and cruel tyrant as he was in the earlier days of his reign. Yet Nasr-ed-din has had the advantage of European travel, and if he had used his advantages, might have been an enlightened ruler.

Some sixteen years ago he made his tour of Europe, and it is amusing to hear how, with great perseverance, he strove to initiate himself into the ways and customs of the civilized world, ere he left his capital for the first time.

A series of court dinners were given at his palace in Teheran, to the heads of departments and to members of the several legations, in order that the king of kings might perfect himself in the minor details of civilized life, such as eating with knives and forks, instead of fingers; sitting on chairs, instead of crouching on the ground, and other small points of etiquette.

At the time that the Shah was thus engrossed in assuming European manners, I was invited by a princess and her sister to breakfast with them in Teheran. The hour fixed was twelve o'clock, and on arriving at the house I was greeted in the outer courtyard by four women servants, and conducted by them to the garden, in the center of which was the usual tank, inlaid with turquois-blue tiles; shading the running stream stood rows of gaunt poplar trees, and briers luxuriant with golden blossoms filled the air with their fragrance.

Here the princess and her sister rushed out to meet me, and, after many affectionate salutations, led me up a flight of steep stone steps into a long, bare room, where other guests (all Persians) were assembled, who saluted us courteously as we entered.

The walls of this room were decorated with deeply cut plaster-scrolls and flowers in white, on a ground of pale green; the heavy wooden window-frame was carved in old arabesque patterns, and inlaid with colored glass. On the floor were strewn the richly-traced carpets, that Persia only can produce, and lying in one corner were cushions and mattresses, on which the Persian lady takes her siesta daily.

The princess, among her friends, was considered a great beauty. Her shining, rosy face was as round as the full moon; her dress was decidedly Oriental. A short cashmere jacket, open in front, and showing a clear muslin dress beneath, covered her shoulders; round her hips hung innumerable layers of short skirts, braided in gold and frilled and puffed; on her head was a three-cornered cotton handkerchief, surmounted by an emerald aigrette and fastened under her chin with a large diamond brooch; short cotton socks completed her toilette.

At the announcement by a little black slave that breakfast was ready, we were escorted into another room still more unfurnished than the last. Our breakfast, around which we were marshaled, was spread upon a carpet in the center of the floor, and, at the word "Bismillah" ("In the name of God") from the princess, we all, with one accord, sank down upon our heels.

A variety of dainty viands was set before us—fowls stewed in the juice of the pomegranate, mince folded in vine leaves, a large tureen of curdled milk, honey, pickles, preserves, and a large china bowl of sherbet, for the use of all, stood at one end of this array.

Persian etiquette demands on these occasions that the hostess should carefully prepare, before any of the guests partake, a small portion from any or all of the dishes before her, and present it to the principal guest.

I soon saw that I was unfortunately the individual for whom this honor was intended, and it was with but little pleasure that I watched the preparation of this somewhat unsavory mixture. She first tore off a shred of fowl, then scraps of almost every dish followed, and, finally adding a relish of pickles and honey, she rolled them all together in the palms of her henna-stained hands, and held out to me this very incongruous mixture.

Disguising my feelings I accepted the offering graciously, and telling her that "her politeness was excessive," and "trusting that her shadow might never become less," with the aid of a glass of sherbet I swallowed the nauseous pill.

Breakfast lasted nearly two hours. Silver pipes were handed at intervals during the repast, and, finding I did not smoke, they all cried out, "Not smoke! Why, how do you pass the day?"

At the close, coffee in small china cups, in gold stands, set with turquoise and pearls, was brought round, and rose-water, in copper ewers, wherein to wash our hands.

As yet civilizing influences have made but little way in Persia, and the ceremonies and customs of a past age, in spite of certain concessions to foreign powers, still remain untouched, though there is no doubt that the anxiety of the shah to become further acquainted with the manners of Europe will in time bear fruit, and that Persia has many changes in store for her at no very remote date.—Golden Days.

Innovations in Dress.

There are two innovations to be pointed out in the way of feminine dress. One is the coming suppression of the trains in promenade costumes. We are returning decidedly to the sensible short skirt for walking dresses. The other is the revival of black gloves in glazed kid, which are now worn with all dresses that are in light colors but figured or trimmed with black, such as the popular foulards with pale yellow or gold yellow grounds, dotted with black and made up with ceinture and collars of black watered silk, with perhaps a narrow flounce edging the skirt and piped at the top and bottom with black. Per contra, the pearl-colored glove is still worn in formal visiting, with black or very dark costumes, it being decreed that, except with light colors, the black glove looks too somber and gives the effect of mourning.—Paris Setter.

FOUND AT LAST.

A Sure Enough Detective Who Once Used False Whiskers and a Wig.

"If you ever attempt to write a sensational novel of the latter-day variety, young man," remarked the head of one of the greatest detective organizations in this country last night, "take a good, steady look at a real flesh-and-blood detective before you get him into type. The detective found on the stage and between the covers of the summer novel exists nowhere else. People in general do not come into direct contact with men in our line of work, and hence the stage caricatures and the wild imaginations of penny-a-liners are accepted in good faith by a too credulous public. So far as my observation goes, secret service men do not wear cape coats, slouch hats and false beards, and carry gold-headed canes or dark lanterns. They do not stand behind trees and in a hollow voice exultingly cry 'Ah, ha!' just at the most exciting stage of the game. They do not drag their toes when they walk, nor do they ejaculate 'Demnition!' whenever they are 'foiled.'

"I've been in this business for the past twenty years, and my work has taken me all over the world. I have personally met and worked with the operatives of the best detective agencies in this country and in Europe, and in all of my experience I never saw any sort of disguise used but once.

"When I first began detective work I was attached to the New York City force. One day I was sent over to one of the large hotels to investigate a series of mysterious robberies which had been committed there. The proprietor told me that the guests of the house had been missing valuables during the preceding two months. Watches, valises, and, in short, all sorts of things had disappeared. He was utterly unable to locate the thief, but all indications pointed to the conclusion that the work was done by an employe of the hotel.

"I was inexperienced then, and this led me to do what I would not do now. I cross-questioned all the employes. After I had gone through the list I was pretty well convinced that I could pick out the guilty man. As soon as I questioned one of the night porters the fellow began to explain to me how easily a sneak thief could enter the hotel, do his thieving and escape without detection. Everything he said seemed to point to an outsider as the culprit, and this made me suspicious. The more I questioned him the more firmly convinced I was that he was the man I had to deal with.

After leaving the hotel I tried to outline a plan of action. I wanted to catch the fellow myself, but he would recognize me the next time he saw me. So I decided that unless I disguised myself in some way I would have to surrender the case to a new man. It was my first important case and I wanted to win. So I went to a costumer and had him fit me out with a false beard and a wig.

"That night about midnight I had a friend of mine call a cab, put me in it, and send me to the hotel. Just before I entered the cab I took a drink of whisky, poured a little of the liquor over my shirt front, disarranged my clothing and smashed my hat. At the hotel I was unable to get out of the cab. The driver opened the door, dragged me out upon the sidewalk, and turned me over to the night porter—the man I was after. He summoned another porter, and between them they carried me up stairs to a room. Throwing me on the bed, my man promptly went through my pockets, securing a gold watch and sixty dollars in bills. Then he locked me in and withdrew.

"Early next morning, before the night force went off duty, I rang the bell. The porter himself answered it. I asked him where I was. He told me. I inquired how I came there. He explained.

"'What time is it?' said I. 'Just look at the watch in my vest pocket on the chair there and find out.'

"The porter fumbled over my vest. 'There's no watch here,' he said.

"'What's that?'

"'Your watch is gone.'

"'Where did it go?'

"'How should I know. You've been robbed.'

"'Robbed? Don't sh-ee how could be robbed. Never mind. You'll find roll of bills in my vest pocket. Take it and go down and send me up a quar' of w-wh-whisky.'

"After another moment of searching he said: 'But there is no money here either.'

"'No money. Thash queer. Had some money. Go down and bring up the clerk.'

"He did so. Before the clerk I had the porter tell of his visit to my room and his discovery that I had been robbed. Then I pulled off my false whiskers and called the turn. The fellow weakened at once and made a full confession.

"That was my first and last attempt to use a disguise and it also was the only time I ever knew one to be used successfully."—Chicago Mail.

The Oldest Language.

Probably the oldest known specimens of recorded language in the world today are the inscriptions on the door sockets and brick stamps found at Niffer by the Babylonian exploration pedition of the University of Pennsylvania, which has recently returned. The brick stamps, which are of yellow clay, about four by five inches and an inch in thickness, bear the name and titles of King Sargon and his son Narim-Sin, who lived about 3800 B. C., and they were taken from the mound which covers the site of ancient Nippara, with its famous temple of Baal. The expedition also found many other objects of interest, such as clay tablets containing contracts, lists of goods, temple incomes, art fragments and images sold by the temple fakirs. These throw much light on the history of the people as opposed to that of the kings, and the work of the expedition carries Babylonian records back one thousand years to a time of which practically nothing has hitherto been known. The antiquities found are now in the university museum.—Detroit Free Press.

IN AN AMBER MINE.

A Queer Industry in Which Honesty Is at a Premium.

Valuable Deposits Displaced by Propitious Gales and Carried Ashore by the Waves—Some Interesting Particulars.

Deep down in the "blue earth" along the shores of and beneath the treacherous breakers of the Baltic sea are found in bits and fragments of fossilized wood the traces of vast forests that in ages long past had covered nearly the entire coast line of what is now known as East Prussia, says the New York Press.

Large tracts of land have sunk there below sea level and in time were covered with the rank submarine growths of seawood and algae. Whenever a storm churns and lashes the waves then large masses of this green tangle are torn from the bottom, and often carry with them pieces of amber, the resin of fossil pines, which, being but slightly heavier than salt water, will float in the network of weeds. Upon bringing the floating meadows, that cover the sea after a propitious gale, ashore at given points, there depends frequently an enormous gain to the amber fisher, who has rented certain portions of the shore from the crown.

At those times the villages on the seaboard are all astir with excitement. Nobody thinks of rest day nor night, and everyone is on the alert, ready to fly to the edge of the waves at the first alarm from the watchers. Men defy the roaring breakers, and, standing up to their shoulders in the seething foam, catch wisps of seaweed in long nets and fling them shoreward, where the women and children gather from them the yellow jewels of the sea. In this manner as much as fourteen thousand dollars' worth is known to have been gathered in a single night. But in spite of the most rapid work it is not always possible to bring all the cast-up amber ashore; the larger pieces, especially, are apt to sink. They are gathered by means of long-handled nets called "catchers," when a bright day and a placid sea enables the amber fisher's sight to penetrate the limpid water. Inasmuch as it is often necessary to turn over huge rocks this work is very laborious, yet a case is known where six hundred dollars' worth of amber amply repaid four men for a summer day's drudgery. Recently, however, this mode has been entirely abandoned in favor of one more in keeping with modern ingenuity and inventions.

The company now having charge of the industry recognized some twenty years ago the fact that the largest pieces of amber could not be easily moved by the waves on account of their weight, and that therefore a lucrative harvest could be gathered directly from the submerged portion of the amber-bearing stratum. Accordingly divers were imported from France, but the very first attempt, though thoroughly satisfactory from a commercial point of view, demonstrated that Frenchmen were not able to stand the rigid climate of eastern Prussia, and Lithuanians were substituted for them.

Naturally the gleaning of the bottom of the sea along the coast eventually exhausted the accessible supply of the valuable resin, and from twenty-eight thousand four hundred pounds in 1881 the treasure dropped to five thousand two hundred pounds in 1890, so that diving had to be discontinued and will not be resumed until the government permits submarine amber mining. The rapid action of dynamite is then to take the place of the work of divers, whose movements are hampered by the stiff and heavy rubber suit and brass helmet.

Every miner has strapped to him a bag, in which he collects the pieces of amber. Before a miner is permitted to leave the premises after each day's work he is searched. Scrupulously honest men have had strangely perverted conception of right and wrong as regards amber. It seems to be considered as a gift of nature to which he who finds it is entitled. In the Baltic amber fields such thefts were formerly punishable by death, and occasion still required a quite frequent infliction of severe punishment. A recital of the curious and ingenious ways and means in which men have attempted to circumvent the vigilance of the examiners would add a highly interesting chapter to the history of fraud.

The amber gathered in the mine and the smaller pieces collected from the shelves are washed with sand in revolving drums. Next the pieces are sorted into nearly one hundred classes, each one representing some particular adaptation of the raw material, flat pieces that are made into smokers' utensils; round pieces for beads and jewelry, and small fragments out of which amber varnish is made. The output of last year was manufactured in four hundred thousand dollars' worth of smokers' utensils, and the balance of some eighty thousand dollars' worth into jewelry and varnish.

A Painful Experience.

A bashful and youthful bridal couple from the rural districts had a painful experience at Danbury circus day, says the New Haven Register. The young husband wrote his own name and his wife's on separate lines of the hotel register and the purblind clerk assigned them to separate rooms. Each waited for the other to set the matter straight, but it was only after a terribly lonesome hour that the bride plucked up courage and her marriage certificate and descended to interview the clerk. She held out the document mutely and the situation at last dawned upon him. The bashful benedict was summoned from his seclusion and the curtain fell amid profuse apologies.

The First Shavers.

Unlike the Romans of the latter age, the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both face and head. The datum is not exactly as authentic as one would like to have it, but it is believed that the custom of shaving the beard was introduced in Rome in the year 300 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved daily.

LINCOLN'S HAT.

An Old-Fashioned Tile with an Interesting History.

There was nothing of the swell about Abraham Lincoln, says the New York World. In the matter of his personal attire he was decidedly careless. It was a matter of supreme indifference to him whether his clothes fitted him or not. He had other things to think about. Thus it often happened that when his hat began to look the worse for wear he neglected to replace it with a new one.

When on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as president of the United States he passed through New York. The almost studied negligence which characterized his apparel excited much mirth and ridicule. But the keenest shafts of ridicule were aimed at his hat, an exceedingly seedy-looking "stovepipe." It was publicly dubbed "that shocking hat." This didn't worry Lincoln a bit, but it pained some of his sensitive friends very much. So they arranged a little scheme to secure an exchange of "tiles" which would give the president a presentable hat.

The dimensions of Lincoln's cranium were secretly but accurately ascertained, and a brand new hat was provided that would exactly fit him. Things were so fixed that when the procession which was escorting Lincoln passed up Broadway the carriage in which he was seated halted just opposite the store of a popular hatter. Out rushed the hatter with the hat which the committee of Lincoln's friends had selected, and begged the precious privilege of exchanging it for the one which Lincoln wore. Without any suspicion that he was the victim of a "put up job" Lincoln good-naturedly complied with the request.

The late William Gibson, one of New York's greatest curio and relic hunters, secured the "shocking hat" and it figured conspicuously at many fairs and exhibitions for charitable purposes. When Mr. Gibson died, some eight years ago, the hat passed to one of his sons, who kept it under a glass globe in his factory. There it was seen recently by F. R. Kaldenberg, of this city. He wrote to his friend C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, who has a large collection of Lincoln relics, about it. Mr. Gunther opened up negotiations and purchased for a good round sum the hat, which is intrinsically not worth five cents.

The hat is an ordinary old-fashioned "stove-pipe" and was made by a hatter at Springfield, Ill., named George Hall. It is lined inside with paper in imitation of silk and on it, in pencil, Lincoln had written his name and address: "A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill." It is this autograph which adds so immensely to the value of the hat.

HOW HE RODE.

A Witness Whose Evidence Was Entirely Literal.

The character of the old Illinois courts, in which Abraham Lincoln practiced, was very primitive, says a writer in the Century. In one case a livery stable horse had died soon after being returned, and the person who had hired it was sued for damages. The question turned largely upon the reputation of the defendant as a hard rider. A witness was called—a long, lank westerner.

"How does Mr. So-and-so usually ride?" asked the lawyer.

Without a gleam of intelligence, the witness replied:

"A-straddle, sir."

"No, no," said the lawyer; "I mean, does he usually walk, or trot, or gallop?"

"Wal," said the witness, apparently searching in the depths of his memory for facts, "when he rides a walkin' horse he walks, when he rides a trottin' horse he trots, and when he rides a gallopin' horse he gallops, when—"

The lawyer was angry. "I want to know what gait the defendant usually takes, fast or slow."

"Wal," said the witness, "when his company rides fast he rides fast, and when his company rides slow he rides slow."

"I want to know, sir," the lawyer said, very much exasperated, and very stern now, "how Mr. So-and-so rides when he is alone."

"Wal," said the witness, more slowly and meditatively than ever, "when he was alone I wa'n't along, and I don't know."

The laugh at the questioner ended the cross-examination.

SPANISH PLEASURES.

It Seems to Be Rather a Solemn and Mournful Thing.

The leader of the orchestra began to play on the piano a brief, monotonous air, and the woman—looking out between her half-shut eyes—began the Malaguena. It was a strange, piercing, Moorish chant, says a writer in the Saturday Review, sung in a high falsette voice, in long, acute, trembling phrases—a wail rather than a song—with pauses, as if to gain breath, between. A few words seemed to be repeated over and over again, with tremulous, inarticulate cries that wavered in time to a regularly beating rhythm. The sound was like nothing I have ever heard. It pierced the brain, it tortured one with a sort of delicious spasm.

The next song had more of a regular melody, though still in this extraordinary, strained voice, and still with something of a lament in its monotony. I could not understand the words, but the woman's gestures left no doubt as to the character of the song. It was assertively indecent, but with that curious kind of indecency—an almost religious solemnity in performer and audience—which the Spaniards share with the eastern races. Another song followed, given with the same serious and collected indecency, and received with the same serious and collected attention. It had a refrain of "Alleluia!" and the woman, I know not why, borrowed a man's soft felt hat, turned down the brim, and put it on before beginning the song. When the applause was over she returned the hat, came back to the table at which she had been sitting, dismally enough, and yawned more desperately than ever.

A CUTE OLD FARMER.

How He Induced His Neighbors to Help in Digging a Well.

Old Farmer Heagle, in Chemung, needed water for his stock (says a writer in the New York Sun), and began to sink a well. It was a laborious operation. Gradually the work neared completion and its success seemed assured. Alas! one day, just as he was putting on the finishing touches, the well caved in, and the labor for weeks came to naught. For a few moments Farmer Heagle beat his breast and tore his hair in mute despair. Then he had an inspiration. He took off his coat and hat and carefully laid them on the brink of the ruined well. Then he secreted himself under a neighboring haystack and awaited developments. Soon a neighbor passed the place and went to the well to inspect it. He discovered its precarious condition, and, seeing Heagle's coat and hat near by, naturally concluded that the unfortunate man had been engulfed in the ruin and was now lying at the bottom of his well. Impelled by a feeling of humanity, he ran to the neighboring farmhouses and gave the alarm. The news spread like a flash, and before long a vast concourse of farmers had congregated around the spot. With picks and spades they dug away at the well until they had it completely excavated. It was a long and laborious piece of work, but sympathy for the unfortunate man and an earnest desire to rescue him lent strength to the laborers. At length the task was completed and the well dug out. There was no vestige of Heagle. After searching for him in vain the tired workers went home. Then Heagle emerged from his hiding place, thankful that human sympathy had not entirely died out from the face of the earth.

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